



THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

GOOD EXCUSE GIVEN

Why There Are no Developments Concerning the Judgeship.

DANCY DOOMED TO DISAPPOINTMENT

POPOCRATS WILL MAKE AN EFFORT TO DOWN BAILEY OF TEXAS.

McMillin's Following Too Weak to Make a Demonstration—Emancipation Day Celebrated by a Parade and Open Air Meeting.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 16.—The Attorney General is a devout Catholic, and of course observed Good Friday. The department of justice was closed and nothing, consequently, leaked out about the eastern judgeship. The appointment will not be announced before Monday. It is a neck to neck race between Col. Boyd and Mr. Purnell.

It is practically settled that the district recordership will go to North Carolina, but, unfortunately for Dancy, who hitherto has been accepted as the leading candidate, the President says the appointment ought to go to the Congressional district that elects a colored Congressman. In that event it will be ex-Congressman Cheatham, who is well and favorably known to the President. The situation, as outlined, created a sensation among the colored politicians here from the State today. This view of the matter had never suggested itself, and there was some consternation when Senator Pritchard made the announcement today.

The inside talk here is that a change will soon be made in the collectorship of the eastern district, without regard to the tenure of office law.

Among arrivals today are Representative Dewees, of Cherokee; Col. N. J. Pope, of the A. and N. C. railroad, and Mrs. McLaury, who, it is understood, is slated for the Charlotte post office. She is indefatigable and confidently expects the appointment.

In the House tomorrow the size of the split in the Democratic party will be disclosed. The Populist Democrats under McMillin's leadership will make another and final attempt to humiliate Bailey. The McMillin crowd, perceiving the pitiful aspect of following Jerry Simpson in order to repudiate the action of the Democratic caucus, electing Bailey as leader. The Bryanites counted noses today, and with Populist aid they expect to down Bailey tomorrow.

Terry, McKee and Dinsmore, of Arkansas; Clagburn, of Alabama; Handy, of Delaware; Sparkman, of Florida; Catchings, of Mississippi; Dearmond, Cochran, Bland, Benton and Vandiver, of Missouri; Norton, of Ohio; Richardson, of Tennessee; Burke, of Texas, and Lamb and Rixey, of Virginia, with eighteen Populists, constitute the opposition to Bailey.

To The Tribune tonight, Mr. Bailey said: "I am not at all apprehensive of the result. The truth is, if the Democratic caucus was held tonight I would get two votes to one that I got in the caucus some time ago." Bailey has got fight in him, and if pressed much further he will strike back, and that will end the Democrat-Populist combination.

The features of Emancipation Day were a parade and open air meeting, when oratory ran riot and speakers rent the air with their eloquence. Emancipation Day parade is quite unlike anything else. Usually the arrangements for an Emancipation Day celebration are torn and shattered by dissensions among the leaders, but this year everything was done with surprising unanimity, and there was a noticeable lack of friction which has made it a failure. The parade was a varied one. In line were grizzled veterans, who carried muskets in the late war, young men to whom the history of that great struggle that freed their race is but a story told or read, and small boys who are just beginning to study their American history in the public schools and have not yet reached the narrative of that great event. The regular colored military organizations were well represented, as were several independent soldier companies, campaign clubs, etc. The line of march was past the White House, down the avenue and on to Lincoln Park, where a number of addresses were made.

W. Calvin Chase was the orator of the day. He said, among other things, that the negro is a success in law, notwithstanding the prejudices of some of our courts, and as a physician he is equal to the white man. Our Freedmen's hospital will equal today any in this country. Our public schools are the equals of any in the country.

In politics the negro is a failure. He lacks the stability and manhood that is found in those of the more fortunate race. They boast of their great political strength and of being political factors, but are too timid to resent a political snub. He is a political beggar.

J. B. H.

HAIR IN THE WHEELS.

Accident That Will Disfigure a Young Woman for Life.

Special to The Tribune.

Cedar Falls, N. C., April 16.—Miss Livie Crutchfield, a young lady about 20 years of age, was horribly injured at Ramseur today. While at work in the Columbia cotton mills, where she was employed as an operative, her hair got caught in rapidly revolving machinery, and in an instant the scalp was torn from half her head. If she recovers from her injury she will be disfigured for life. Some concern is felt in regard to the possibility of death resulting from the accident, as it is feared that the young lady's skull is fractured.

BASEBALL AT GREENSBORO.

Wake Forest Put up a Nice Game, But Was Beaten.

Special to The Tribune.

Greensboro, N. C., April 16.—Lehigh defeated Wake Forest today by a score of 3 to 1. The game was the prettiest played here this season, and was witnessed by a large crowd of interested spectators. Only two errors were charged up to each side. Wake Forest's pitcher was a puzzle to the visitors. They found him for very few hits.

Princeton's Southern Tour.

Princeton, N. J., April 16.—The Princeton base ball team left for their annual Southern trip today. The first game was played at Baltimore this afternoon. From Baltimore the team will go to Washington for two games, one Saturday and one Monday with Georgetown. Tuesday the Virginia team will be the Tigers' opponents at Charlottesville, and Wednesday the last game of the trip will be played at Greensboro with the North Carolina team.

A Bullet in His Brain.

Birmingham, Ala., April 16.—A shooting affray occurred today in DeWitt county, between John Williams and William Wilkins. The former was killed outright, a bullet entering his brain, the latter with a wound in the abdomen. Tom Weaver and Albert Allen, two men standing near the scene, were hit by stray bullets. Weaver died an hour later, but Allen will recover. The dispute arose from an alleged insult by Wilkins to Williams' sister at a dance last night.

DEATH OF MRS. S. M. HANNA

THE MOTHER OF SENATOR HANNA PASSES AWAY AT THE AGE OF EIGHTY-FOUR.

Pneumonia the Immediate Cause—The Senator and His Sister at Her Bedside—Body to be Taken to Cleveland.

Special to The Tribune.

Asheville, N. C., April 16.—Mrs. S. M. Hanna, of Cleveland, O., mother of United States Senator Marcus A. Hanna, died this morning at 4 o'clock at Kenilworth Inn, her death following an attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. Hanna came to Asheville a few weeks ago, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Lillian Hanna. A short time ago Mrs. Hanna paid a visit to Asheville Kindergarten, and expressed interest in the work carried on by the association. News of her death was the first intimation the city had that the lady was ill. Mrs. Hanna was 84 years of age.

Senator Hanna was summoned to his mother's bedside yesterday, and he arrived at Kenilworth this afternoon. Mrs. Hanna's body will be taken to Cleveland tomorrow afternoon.

A Record Breaker.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today was 127. Of this number 67 were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations, and 61 removed. This is a record breaker. North Carolina got one appointment, F. S. Kidd, Denver, Lincoln county.

The postoffice department issued fraud orders against J. G. Kellogg & Company, bucketshoppers, 66 Broadway, New York, and has forbidden them the use of the mails.

A Day on the Diamond.

New York, April 16.—New York defeated Syracuse today by a score of 13 to 1.

Lancaster, Pa., April 16.—Lancaster won from Brooklyn easily. Score 11 to 3. Batteries: West and Roth; Corwin and A. Smith.

Baltimore, April 16.—Baltimore, 10; Princeton, 1.

Henry O. Havemyer Sued for Slander.

New York, April 16.—Henry O. Havemyer, president of the Sugar Trust, was today served with papers in a suit for \$10,000 damages for slander and libel, brought by John Bergin, of Brooklyn, formerly in the employ of the Havemyers. The alleged libel is said to have occurred during the late Senate investigation.

Election of Hunter Probable.

Washington, April 16.—Inside news here indicate Hunter's election to the Senate from Kentucky. The Blackburn crowd are charged with subordination of perjury in the testimony submitted to the grand jury against Hunter.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT

Will Manly Killed by a Southern Shifting Engine.

THE BODY FEARFULLY MUTILATED

NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE VICTOR FIRE COMPANY FOR INTERMENT.

It is Probable That He Never Even Knew What Struck Him—But no Blame Will be Attached to the Train Crew.

A ghastly corpse is that of Will Manly, colored, now in the care of the members of the Victor Fire company, awaiting interment today.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the shifting engine in the freight yards of the Southern depot in this city ran over Manly as he lay intoxicated upon the rail and severed his head from his body, horribly mutilated his left foot and ground one of his hands almost to shreds.

The engine which did the fearful work was manned by Mr. Rufus McMane as engineer, and Jeff Mitchell, colored, as fireman. Yard Conductor S. W. Curry was also aboard. They had been out to push the 2 o'clock freight train over the hill beyond the A. and M. college, as it went on its way toward Greensboro, and were returning at a good speed toward Raleigh.

Mr. McMane says that he did not see the man on the track, but felt the engine bounce or slip as it passed over some object upon the track. About the same time the southbound Seaboard Air Line passed in the opposite direction. He stopped his engine and investigated. He found the negro's body torn to pieces, as recounted above.

The body was found lying on the engine to the Southern freight depot where they were placed upon a truck in a freight shed.

Early yesterday morning Mr. Potts, the depot agent, notified Coroner Ellis of the accident, and asked if an inquest was desired. Mr. Ellis responded with a note, saying that unless someone would swear that it was their belief that there had been foul play an inquest was not necessary, inasmuch as the case was so purely accidental. No such testimony was made and the inquest was not held.

On examination of the pockets of the negro a quantity of oranges, bananas, apples and candy were found. A large tickler of whiskey had been in one pocket, but the passing of the engine over the body had broken it, and the contents had literally saturated him.

In the breast pocket of the negro's coat there was found a note addressed to "Mr. Will Manly." It was written in a very indistinct and illiterate manner, and signed by "Mrs. Fannie Rogers, West Raleigh." The note read as follows:

"Mr. Manly if you please send me one 12 of oranges and 12 apples and banners and a pound of candle and something stronger eather some bear or one."

As the morning advanced large crowds gathered about the depot where the body was deposited, and a number of the relatives and intimate acquaintances of the deceased identified the body beyond all doubt. His brother, Jim Manly, said that he and his brother Will had worked together the day before papering the walls of the residence of Moses Woodard, and he left him about 7 o'clock in the evening. Will saying that he would go by the market to get some meat. They lived with their mother at the corner of East and Martin streets.

Continuing, Jim Manly said that he believed there had been foul play. He suspected that some one had knocked his brother on the head and then put the body on the track to be mutilated. Will frequented the house of Fannie Rogers, the woman who wrote the note found on his person, and it was Jim's opinion that he had gone up to carry the fruit, etc., and had found some rival who had followed him away and committed the dastardly deed. However, the freeness with which the mutilated body bled was strong evidence that Jim's theory would not "hold water."

The woman, "Mrs. Fannie Rogers," came to the depot to see the body, and declared that she did not write the note found in the pocket. However, those familiar with her, say it is her hand-writing. She said she did not see Will during the preceding night at all.

Referring to his dead brother's habits, Jim Manly said that when Will was drinking he was quite quarrelsome, and it was more than likely that he became involved in some difficulty and was killed. He used this argument to give color to his theory of foul play, as narrated above.

A negro by the name of Thomas Banks says that he left Will Manly about 12 o'clock the night before out at the Fair grounds, and that he was going to the house of Fannie Rogers in a beastly drunken condition. He thinks that while en route there he fell upon the track in a position to cause the death and mutilation which followed later.

Mr. Dugli says that between 8 and 10 o'clock he sold Will Manly the apples, bananas and other fruits which were found upon his body. He says Manly demanded very fine apples; but that he told him the ones which he was showing him were the best he had. Using an oath, Manly said "Well, give me the best you have, then." Mr. Dugli is of the opinion

that the negro was drinking freely and was already "feeling his corn" considerably.

Yesterday afternoon one Levi Pope, colored, came upon the scene and said that he saw Will Manly and some other man standing upon the railroad track, apparently quarreling. This was quite late, but he did not remember the exact time. They were near the place where the engine ran over Manly's body. Little credence is attached to Pope's story, and as the matter now stands, probably Thomas Banks is the last person who saw the ill-fated negro before his soul was hurled into fearful eternity and his body torn asunder.

Will Manly was about 26 years of age, and had for some time past been in the employ of Mr. Fred Watson, the picture dealer and paper contractor on Fayetteville street. Manly was considered an expert in the work of paper hanging. He had for a number of years been a member of the Victor Fire company, an efficient colored division of Raleigh's Fire Department. It was on this account that his remains were turned over to the Victor company, and will today be buried by them.

His mother was Phoebe Manly, who resides at the corner of East and Martin streets. She visited the remains of her son yesterday forenoon, but became so affected and gave vent to her grief so forcibly that it very soon became necessary for her friends to carry her away.

The day was well advanced into the afternoon before the Southern Railway company, through Mr. Potts, was able to find friends of the negro who would take the body in charge. As the matter now stands the burial will take place today.

The general consensus of opinion is that the poor fellow came to his death while lying in a drunken stupor upon the railroad track.

A RAMSEUR FAILURE.

Copeland & Marsh Make an Assignment for Creditors.

Special to The Tribune.

Ramseur, N. C., April 16.—The failure of Copeland & Marsh, who filed a deed of assignment at Ashboro on the 14th, is one of the largest in Randolph county for a long time.

Assignee Wilson has been here the past two days taking an inventory of the stock of goods in the store here, and left this morning for Cedar Rapids, where he will inventory the goods there. The nominal assets will invoice about \$6,500, but will probably not bring half that amount. The liabilities will exceed the actual assets by 40 per cent. Poor business since last October, which caused paper of the firm to be protested, precipitated the failure.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES

GRANT MAUSOLEUM READY FOR THE DEDICATION EXERCISES.

Body Still Reposes in the Old Tomb—Police Guard Doubled and Dead Line Established.

New York, April 16.—The last touches were put upon the Grant tomb this morning and preparations for the removal of the body were begun. A notable incident about the great mausoleum was the increasing of the guard about the old tomb and the establishing of still stricter rules with regard to it. Heretofore there have been but two policemen on guard.

These took turns patrolling the small brick structure, and no special rules were observed with regard to permitting persons to approach. But early this morning all doubts as to whether the General's body still lay in the old tomb or had been moved to the monument were dispelled by the doubling of the guard and the establishing of a dead line about the brick vault. Four gray coated policemen patrolled the old tomb, and the person who ventured nearer than 150 feet of the vault were "peremptorily warned off." The impression is that the removal of the body to the great sarcophagus will be made within the next day or two.

FRUITLESS CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Spaniards Not Anxious to Die of Fever in Cuba.

Havana, April 16.—The last news from Madrid is that efforts made today by the Spanish government to recruit volunteers for the war in Cuba have failed completely. An appeal was made to send 6,000 volunteers to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba, and only 200 were enlisted. The republican leader, Francisco Margall, in a letter to a friend in Havana, says: "The failure of recruiting volunteers for Cuba proves that the nation is tired of that bloody war in which Spain is achieving her ruin and losing the best of her young men."

Cuban women confined for political reasons in the house of detention for women of ill-repute in Havana are suffering the worst treatment.

Baseball at Reidsville.

Special to The Tribune.

Reidsville, N. C., April 16.—The game of base ball between Fairview Institute and Reidsville this afternoon, resulted in a victory for the visitors by a score of 6 to 5. A beautiful game was played. Greensboro plays here Monday.

SEEN AT CHAPEL HILL

Students Claim to Have Seen an Airship or Something.

COMMENCEMENT SERMON BY DR. FELIX

OFFICERS ELECTED BY ELISHA MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

Committee of Trustees Spend Two Days on the Hill—All the Classes Have Baseball Teams—Declamation and Debating Contests.

Special to The Tribune.

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 16.—Rev. J. S. Felix, D. D., has consented to preach the baccalaureate sermon at the coming commencement. Dr. Felix is pastor of the First Baptist church at Asheville and is one of the ablest Baptist divines in the State.

The Elisha Mitchell Scientific society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Prof. J. W. Gore; vice president, Prof. Collier Cobb; recording secretary, Dr. F. P. Venable; corresponding secretary, Dr. Charles Baskerville.

The wonderful electric air-ship which has been seen at Wilmington and other places, has also been seen here. Several students were out walking a few nights ago in the suburbs of the town when they suddenly saw the winged wonder drop from the clouds, as it were, skirt the tree tops, turn on its flash light, then extinguish it and in the midst of the darkness silently speed away. After gazing in the darkness for a few moments, the students saw "it" again. It had evidently ascended some distance before the flash light was again turned on. When the light was on, it shone with a dazzling brilliancy and when the light was off its movements were as noiseless as those of some terrible spectre might be expected to be. This has been, so far as is known, the first and last appearance of this strange air locomotive, or what ever it may be, here, although its reappearance is nightly looked for.

The committee which is annually appointed by the trustees of the university to inspect everything about the university has spent the past two days on the "Hill." The committee is composed of Hon. Virgil S. Lusk of Durham and Mr. Henry Weil, of Goldsboro, all of whom are among the institution's staunchest friends.

All the classes have gotten out baseball teams and are showing much interest "in the game." The Sophomores have defeated the Freshmen, and the Juniors have won from the Seniors. The Junior-Sophomore game will be the next one played.

The declamation and debating contests in the literary societies will take place tonight.

The next baseball game will be played here on Saturday with Lehigh University. A second game with them will be played in Winston on Monday.

On Tuesday, U. N. C. and Yale will cross bats in Danville, and on Wednesday the University will play Princeton in Greensboro.

The annual Easter holidays will be given next Monday and Tuesday.

ANNIE AVERY ACQUITTED.

The Wildest Excitement Prevailed on the Announcement of the Verdict.

Special to The Tribune.

Asheville, N. C., April 16.—Pretty little Annie Avery, who shot and instantly killed Etolia Morton, the mistress of her husband, was today acquitted in Judge Ewart's court of murder. The wildest excitement prevailed on the announcement of the verdict. The courthouse was in an uproar, which the court and officers were powerless to quell.

Men and women were wild with excitement and a great ovation was given the prisoner, her counsel and the jury.

The defense was insanity. The trial occupied three days and created intense excitement.

NOTES FROM ELKIN.

Fruit and Grain Prospects Excellent—Peaches Not All Killed.

Special to The Tribune.

Elkin, N. C., April 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse left this morning for Statesville, where they will spend some time before returning to their summer home in Washington.

Wheat is looking better in this section of the country than it has in many years. From present indications there will be twice the amount of wheat ever before raised in Surry, Yadkin and Wilkes counties.

The peaches are not all killed. It is thought there will be an average crop if nothing happens to them from this on.

Yesterday Tyre Atkins and Jerry Shaffner were working in a well for D. J. Cockerham & Son. Shaffner was striking the drill and accidentally struck the arm of Atkins, causing a painful wound.

TARIFF BILL OUTLOOK.

Likely to Go Through the Senate With Little Delay.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—The latest development seems to shorten the time likely to be consumed in the consideration of the tariff bill in the Senate. There will probably be more time taken up in the committee and less in the Senate than has generally been calculated on. The Republican Senators are gradually coming to an understanding that they have to get together as well as possible before the bill is finally reported to the Senate. Those who are best able to judge of the situation do not think that when the bill is finally reported any Republican will be found fighting it. As soon as the Republican members of the Finance Committee have completed the reconstruction of the bill, and it is taken up in the full committee, Senators will have an opportunity to make their fight in committee for the changes they demand.

It is anticipated that there will be a vigorous and perhaps a protracted struggle before the bill gets out of committee. Some compromises may result, but the framers of the measure expect to be able to preserve its general character. What the fight has been concluded behind closed doors it is expected that the Republican Senators who are not quite satisfied will accept the inevitable and will not want to make a fight on the floor of the Senate, which they know can result only in their defeat. Anything they can do at all they can do in the committee or in the caucus. Failing there, they will understand that nothing is to be gained by carrying the matter in on the floor of the Senate. They know in advance that they cannot expect any aid from the opposition, and they will have to depend upon their own party for whatever they get. They might be able to kill the bill, but they would not gain anything by that, and they can use whatever power they have as effectively in the committee as in the Senate.

When the bill is reported to the Senate, therefore, it is expected that the Republicans will act together and will consume as little time as possible. The Populists and silver Republicans have already decided upon a policy of simple opposition without obstruction, and the Democrats are practically in harmony in the idea of consuming as little time as possible. It is likely to turn out that after the bill is reported there will be so little disposition to quarrel to make a fight that the matter will be disposed of more speedily than the public generally anticipate.

The Prize Fight by Kinetoscope.

New York, April 16.—The kinetoscope pictures of the Carson fight will soon be displayed in thirty-five cities, including New York, simultaneously. Instead of being failures, as reported, over three-quarters of the pictures were successfully displayed.

THE UBIQUITOUS AIRSHIP

SEEN IN THREE DIFFERENT STATES THE SAME NIGHT.

Strange Stories Told by People Who Are Deceived or Who Want to Fool Somebody.

Louisville, Ky., April 16.—Until today the airship reports have been regarded here as fakes, but last night in Russellville, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, Mayor Andrews and four other men, all of unquestioned reputation, saw the strange aerial cruiser. They say the aerial flyer carried a headlight, but was too high for its shape to be distinguished.

Birmingham, Ia., April 16.—William H. Walters, living near this city, is responsible for the statement that he and several others saw an airship settle down on a meadow a mile from this city. They attempted to reach the craft, but when within an hundred yards it arose gracefully from the ground and sailed off.

St. Louis, April 16.—The airship visited St. Louis last night. This time the bright search-light was not only seen by thousands, but the object was observed through a telescope and the outlines of the craft were seen.

RANDLEMAN'S MUNICIPALITY

Non-Political—Naomi Mills Stock Sold to Messrs. Bryant.

Special to The Tribune.

Randleman, N. C., April 16.—A meeting of citizens is called at the school house Saturday night to nominate a candidate for mayor. There are no contestants, and it is probable the present incumbent, Mayor Ingold, will be re-nominated. There are no candidates for aldermen either. It is the policy of Randleman to refrain from injecting politics into municipal elections.

Mayor Ingold is a Democrat and proprietor of the Hotel Ingold. He reads the Tribune, and is a fair and conservative mayor.

All the mills at Randleman are running up to time and full capacity. It is a beautiful place and a veritable hive of industry.

Messrs. Bryant have bought out the Naomi mills store from Mr. Glass and are adding many new lines. Mr. A. C. Millikan is the head salesman.

American Agriculturist Wanted in China.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 16.—President Schurman has received a letter from Sidney C. Patridge, rector of the Boone school at Fu Chang, China, in which the writer says he is commissioned by His Excellency Chang Chi Tung, viceroy of Hu Kwang, Central China, being next to the viceroy Li, the most progressive ruler in China, to ask you kindly to select a suitable person from the agricultural school at Cornell to come to China for a term of two or three years and take charge of the construction and carrying on of a model farm. The salary offered is \$3,000 per annum. No one has yet been designated for the position.

PUZZLED BY A TIGER

TWO DETECTIVES ON A HARD CASE AT THE ZOO—BRUTE WATCHED

Night and Day—A Sudden Attack of Good Nature Finally Fathomed—A Corn Trap With Which the Royal Bengal Appeased His Hunger.

Ben, the pirate, that great, gaunt, lean, royal Bengal tiger at the Zoological Park, has recently distinguished himself in a manner both remarkable and sagacious. Since the pirate was taken from his native jungle, where his chief occupation in life consisted in proving himself to be an active member of the man-eating species, his opportunities for dining on succulent steaks of the genus homo have been reduced to a minimum by the iron bars of the cage which confines him and his ambition. Ben has never taken kindly to captivity, and long brooding over his misfortune made him morose and sullen to a degree that rendered him decidedly uncompanionable, says the Washington "Post."

Unusual and extraordinary efforts were made for months by the keepers to sweeten the disposition of the pirate, but kind words and choice porterhouse steaks never phased him. In a surly and ungrateful manner he accepted what he got and leered his thanks in the vicious manner habitual to him. After months of earnest effort by the keepers to make friends with the pirate, the attempt was practically abandoned, although they treated the man-eater with as much delicate attention as ever.

A few days ago one of the keepers went to the cage to see if Ben was behaving himself, and he was struck almost dumb by the changed expression on the face of the brute. The vicious, dogged appearance, so common to the pirate, was absent and in its place there was an expression of perfect satisfaction, and a gleam of subdued triumph flashed from his usually fierce eyes. Ben was sitting on his haunches gazing through the bars of his cage to the oak paddock across the creek.

The pirate, for the first known time gave his tail a friendly swish, and actually blinked his eyes in a kindly manner, and then, as if remembering the situation, he resumed his old surly appearance, ignoring the keeper, and prostrated himself for a sleep.

The keeper quickly informed his associates of the changed manner of the pirate, and all wondered. At first it was suggested that Ben was sick, had a toothache or had swallowed a green apple, but his excellent appetite showed these conclusions to be incorrect. That day, as he does every day, he ate five pounds of meat merrily, and the noble lion did in the adjoining cage. After much deliberation it was determined to keep a close eye on the pirate, and to note his appearance for the next two or three days.

The following day Ben seemed nervous and more than usually irritable, and he grew more surly as the hours came and went. At night, when it became time for him to go to bed, his conduct was as ugly as his surroundings would permit. The next day the reverse happened, and one of the keepers said he would make affidavit that he saw the pirate laugh. He was almost gentle for an hour. The mystery of the changeable moods of the pirate became greater, and after consultation it was decided that Ben should not be left alone for a minute, and his every action should be watched. The keeper kept close watch during the night, but discovered nothing. When the sun began to climb up from the horizon the pirate left his sleeping apartment and came to the cage, and he slowly began to walk about his cage with his nose close to the iron bars.

Presently the keeper saw him stick his great tongue through the rail, and with it, pick up a grain of corn, and he had been, with some others, dropped by the man who fed the fowls. Ben next lay down with his feet near the bars, the grain of corn directly in front of him. He was evidently waiting for something to happen, and he did not have to wait long.

Presently the watching keeper noticed three large ordinary rats leave the antelope house and slowly make their way toward the path that leads to the fowl yard. The rats were in search of food, and they found some grains of corn that had been spilled. In searching for more they made their way to the front of the pirate's cage. A moment later one of the rats discovered the grain under Ben's nose. He cautiously made for it, and just as he was about to secure the corn, snatched the jaws of the pirate, and that rat went on a voyage of discovery down the great throat of the man-eater. The capture and destruction of the rat had been so quick and noiseless that his two companions were ignorant of it. A moment later rat No. 2 approached the coveted corn and disappeared through the same channel his predecessor had gone. In less than two minutes the third rat shared the same fate. The keeper rubbed his eyes and pinched himself to make certain that he was awake.

Ben waited for half an hour for more rats to come, and as if convinced that his day's fun was ended, he got up and walked around, showing the same contented expression on his face that canvasback duck gives to an epicure, and it was the same expression that had first attracted the attention of the keeper. The mystery was explained. Since then the keepers are certain to see that no corn is scattered near the pirate's cage, for they do not want him to eat rats.

Greeks Provide Sinews of War.

Athens, April 16.—The frontier situation is developing slowly for two reasons. In the first place bad weather—snow, rain and bitterly cold winds—have made campaigning in the mountainous districts anything but a picnic and have retarded all movements. In the second place, international or otherwise, all dispatches are being considerably delayed, a not unusual occurrence since the beginning of the present crisis. But, if the development is slow, it is none the less menacing, and an open outbreak of hostilities or a back-down upon the part of one or the other, or both, of the countries most interested cannot be much longer delayed, as the strain of maintaining armies of about 100,000 men each in the field is being felt with increasing severity by both Turkey and Greece, so that a declaration of war would be welcomed by either side with a feeling of relief.

Here and at Constantinople there are daily prolonged meetings of the councils of ministers, and it is generally recognized that there must be a decided change before long. Both Greece and Turkey are trying to avoid, if possible, being classed as the aggressor in the conflict which is apparently impending, and for this reason they are acting with the greatest caution. The Greek National League, or Ethniké Hetairia, is no party to this attitude of the Government, and has already pushed forward a force of 2,000 "irregulars," well armed, supplied and equipped, accompanied by an ample commissariat corps, through the center of the Turkish lines, with the two-fold object of cutting off communication between the Turkish headquarters in Macedonia at Ellassona, where Edhem Pasha is in command, and the Turkish headquarters in Albania, at Janina, where Hakkî Pasha is in command, and of getting in the rear on the Turks, raising Macedonia against the rule of the sultan and forming bands of irregulars who will harass the Turkish rear, while the regular Greek army does the real fighting. In spite of unofficial denials, nobody doubts that the Greek officials were fully cognizant of the movement of the Ethniké Hetairia, which has been openly prepared for and freely discussed for a long time.

It is an open secret here that by the end of the present week at least 10,000 Greek irregulars will be in Macedonia, Albania and Epirus, having been sent under the pretense of maintaining the status of the powers.

The Turkish ministers at Athens yesterday called the attention of M. Skouzes, the Greek minister for foreign affairs, to the departure from Greece of further "irregular" forces into Macedonia, complaining of their being able to evade the Greek troops. The reply was similar to the one previously made by the Greek premier, M. Delyannis, namely, that Greece might make the same complaint as to the vigilance of the Turkish troops, unless there was a suggestion of complicity between the two armies.

The next important move which will be heard will be from the Greek headquarters at Artá, where the banks and principal stores, etc., are losing and moving into the interior and every other precaution possible is being made to get out of harm's way before the war begins in earnest.

At Artá, it is well known here, a force of about 2,000 men organized by the Ethniké Hetairia, either starting for Turkish territory or making the final preparations for so doing. This body will be divided into six separate detachments, each ably directed and having a separate destination, with the view of raising the flag of the cross in a certain locality, increasing its number as much as possible and harassing the Turkish force, which will be directed from Janina against the Greek regulars, who will operate against the Turks from Artá. The Greek Government has given "strict orders" to stop the departure of this force of "irregulars," but it is semi-officially explained that the Greek commander at Artá, Col. Manos, is "unable to spare men to intercept them." Nobody ever expected he would be able to "spare men" to do so. The Ethniké Hetairia probably counts him among its devoted members, as it does nearly all the officers in the Greek army, and the colonel can be counted upon not to interfere with the carefully prepared plans of the National League, which will make Greece a country worthy its glorious traditions or perish bravely struggling to the last in its efforts to bring about a realization of the dream for which its members have sworn to sacrifice their lives and all their belongings.

The Greeks' position in the vicinity of Artá is much stronger than that of the Turks, who, owing to the recent heavy rains and bad roads, will have much difficulty in communicating with their base of supplies at Janina, even though the Greek "irregulars" are successful in their purpose of preventing them from so doing.

The Greeks are able to reach Artá from Athens in twenty-four hours, giving them a fine base of supplies, an immense advantage in a campaign such as the one planned by the Greeks. The volunteers from this city have already reached Artá, and more are on their way there. It is the intention of the Greeks, when all is ready, to attack and capture Janina, which, according to the treaty of Berlin, rightfully belongs to Greece.

Finally, another force of "irregulars" is preparing to cut off the Turkish communication with Salonica, from where the Turks at Ellassona derive their supplies. If the attempt is successful the three Turkish army divisions, the eastern, near Salonica, the central, at Ellassona, and the western, at Janina, in addition to the army corps at Grevena, will be cut off from communication with each other. In addition the Greek fleet proposes to make things lively off Salonica in order to prevent the landing of any supplies there.

A strong Greek fleet is off Artá ready to render effective service in that direction. Another Greek fleet is off the island of Skiathos, prepared to strike at Salonica; another Greek fleet is off the island of Skyro, prepared to attack the Turkish islands in the Aegean Sea.

When the communications of the Turkish division at Janina are cut off, its position will be precarious, especially in the event of a rising of the Albanians in its rear, which is one of the objects which the Ethniké Hetairia has in view.

A significant fact pointing to the way the wind is blowing is that the Greek Government has telegraphed to Col. Berthes, who has promised to bring him 2,000 Italian volunteers, telling him to hold himself and his men in readiness to come here at any moment. All the Greek deputies have been summoned to attend the next meeting of the Boule, when an important pronouncement is expected.

The powers, however, are still trying to avert war, with little prospect of success. It is stated that the French ambassador at Constantinople, M. Gambon, has been instructed to draft an autonomous constitution for the island of Crete, allowing the Cretans to choose their own governor and laws, and Turkish evacuation of the island.

It is feared these efforts will turn out to have been made too late.

Oldest Smoker.

"Have you ever been to Naples, Smyth?"

"Yes, twice."

"Is Vesuvius as fine as it is said to be?"

"Pretty fine; yes, quite as fine as it is said to be."

"Lasted a great many years, eh?"

"It has indeed."

"What impressed you most about it?"

"Oh, well, I think possibly that—it's smoked for two centuries and isn't in bad shape after all. Have a cigar?"

Harper's Bazar.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The Work of Restoration Progressing Favorably.

Norfolk Landmark.

The chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia has sent out a statement which is most gratifying to the alumni and friends of that great old institution, and which will be read with pleasure not only in the South, but in the North and West as well. The statement relates to the progress of the work of restoration inaugurated soon after the occurrence of the disastrous fire which completely destroyed the rotunda and annex, together with the larger part of the library and the apparatus of the department of engineering and natural philosophy.

It is unnecessary to recur to the painful details of this misfortune. Everybody knows how overwhelming was the shock to Virginia when the news was announced, and everybody knows how promptly and liberally the alumni and well-wishers of the time-honored seat of learning responded to the appeal for help. The press of the whole country lent its efforts to making that appeal successful, and large contributions to the rebuilding fund were obtained as a result. Virginia herself did all she could, and did well. Every city in the State contributed according to its ability, and the counties did likewise. The New York philanthropist, Charles B. Roush, originally of Virginia, donated, we believe, \$25,000 on his own account.

Although the public subscription brought in handsome returns, falling not very short of a hundred thousand dollars, that sum was not nearly adequate to the repatriation of the loss. It was necessary to have something like three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in sight before undertaking the work of restoration, and the University had to call on the Legislature for assistance. The response was generous, and the addition of the unused portion of the Fayerweather bequest to the contribution of the State and the public subscription enabled the faculty and the board of visitors to proceed with their plans. In the meanwhile, the faculty declares, although "the work of the school of natural philosophy and that of the department of engineering were temporarily hampered by the destruction of valuable apparatus, and while all the schools of the University alike felt the serious loss of the library, not a single lecture was omitted, and it is not too much to say that the work of the session was completed without important impairment of its efficiency."

It will be interesting to our readers to give an idea of the plans upon which the work of rehabilitation has been conducted. In the first place, the design has been to restore the rotunda. This has been done; and that structure is, to the outward view, in close conformity with the purpose of Mr. Jefferson, but the interior has been altered. Instead of being cut up as formerly, the whole space, except the basement (in which are two lecture rooms), is given to the library. The value of this improvement needs no explanation to any who have ever been in the building. Instead of restoring the old annex at the back of the rotunda, the space which was occupied by it has been turned into a terrace, the descent to which is made by a broad staircase and a quadrangle whose wings provide for the accommodation of the department of law, engineering, natural philosophy, and many of the academic schools has been constructed at the foot of the "lawn," opposite the rotunda. The centre of this quadrangle is directly facing the front of the rotunda, and takes the place of the old public hall, but is much handsomer and larger than the latter was. "The three buildings are architecturally in harmony, alike in form and in detail with the other edifices upon the lawn," and the combined effect is said by those who have seen it to be such that "all who knew the University as it was will agree that its beauty has been enhanced by the changes that have been made."

Misfortunes are sometimes turned into blessings, and it would be difficult to arrive at any other opinion than that the University will be benefited by what at first seemed such a calamity. The old accommodations were becoming inadequate at the time of the fire. Buildings like those which are now supplied were sadly needed, and it is certain that many students from other sections of the country were kept away for this reason. In the statement which the faculty sends out there is a fitting testimonial to the patience and loyalty exhibited by the students of the institution in its hour of need, and it is superfluous to say that gratitude is expressed for the liberality of the State, the alumni, and the general public. We quote the concluding words: "With the ample accommodations which are owing to the growth of the University in every department, were greatly needed even before the demand for them was so suddenly rendered imperative; with renewed vigor and enthusiasm; with steadfast adhesion to the great principles upon which it has always stood the University goes forward in the spirit of true progress to wider opportunity and greater usefulness. It looks confidently to its loyal alumni and its warm-hearted friends everywhere, and it believes that not only their good wishes, but their earnest efforts as well, will be given to the advancement of its interests and the maintenance of its honor."

GINGERBREAD WEATHER MAN.

A Low-Priced But Unfailing Atmospheric Authority.

It has taken a clever Frenchman to discover a kind of weather indicator which may be safely called unique. An English journal says that it is nothing more nor less than the figure of a general made of gingerbread. He buys one every year, and takes it home and hangs it by a string on a nail.

Gingerbread, as every one knows, is easily affected by changes in the atmosphere. The slightest moisture renders it soft, while in dry weather it grows hard and tough.

Every morning on going out, the Frenchman asks his servant, "What does the general say?" and the man applies his thumb to the gingerbread figure.

Perhaps he may reply, "The general feels soft. He would advise you taking an umbrella." On the other hand, if the gingerbread is hard and unyielding to the touch, it is safe to go forth in one's best attire, umbrellaless and confident.

The Frenchman declares that the general never gives a proved unworthy of the confidence placed in him, and would advise all whose purse will not allow them to purchase a barometer or aneroid, to see what the local baker can do for them in the gingerbread line.

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It was the foremost champion

of Republican principles during

the recent election and will

continue to be the leading paper

of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2.

To take effect Wednesday, November 1897.

1 3 STATIONS. 4 2

a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.

THE REVOLUTION GOING ON.

The Importation of Arms by Cuba for Future Operations—No Peace for Spain.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—There is direct and conclusive evidence that the Cubans are determined to keep up the war for liberation in the circumstance that they are at this time using all their available funds for the purchase of arms and other military supplies. Were there any thought or any prospect of the stoppage of the revolution, it would not be so busily engaged in providing for the continuance of the conflict. Perhaps their effort to obtain the material of war, by importation from abroad, have been even more energetic in recent times, than they ever were before. In almost every week of the present year there has been news of the landing of rifles, cannon and ammunition on some part of the seaboard of Cuba. They have been carried in large steamers like the Bermuda, in small transports, and in small craft of many kinds. In several cases the captains have been so adventurous as to put their crews ashore at places near Havana and Matanzas, in the north, or at points between Cienfuegos and Manzanillo in the south, or at nooks in the remotest province of the island, some of the arms-bearing ships have been taken to Cuba from countries not under American jurisdiction; others have come from the United States, notwithstanding the obstacles they have had to encounter. It is a costly business for the Cubans; not far from \$1,000,000 has been expended in it during the present year.

It is certain that the Cubans would not at this time, make the most strenuous efforts to procure weapons of war if they did not entertain the design of using them. Within a month Gen. Gomez has once more repeated his appeal for more arms which he has been made during the past two years. This appeal can have but one meaning, and that is the continuance of the war of the revolution. It looks as if he entertained the purpose of "pushing things" as far as possible during the rainy season, which has already begun in western Cuba, and will soon be at its height.

The landing of arms for the Cuban cause is the revolutionary reply to the oft-repeated Spanish declaration, which is again made at this time, that the rebels are suing for peace, or are prepared to surrender to Spain, or are ready to entertain propositions for reform. Surely the signs of surrender are not on the Cuban side; surely the Bermuda is not a sign of it, or any of the other arms-bearing ships of the advancing and winning revolution.

The Spaniards seem to think that Gen. Weyler's promenade to a number of safe places in central Cuba is evidence of the coming of peace, and that because he has not fought the Cuban army in his spring campaign there is no Cuban army to fight. In truth, Weyler has not at any time gone near the camp of Gomez, or the camp of Garcia; he has but skirted along the northern coast of central Cuba in a small steamer, stopping at a few of the fortified places that are occupied by Spanish troops. Knowing the locations of the various bodies of revolutionary Cubans, he has steered clear of all of them, and it is not the purpose of the commanders of these bodies to give the Spaniards the advantage which they would have in a battle upon a field of their own choice; they fight Spain this year as they fought her in the two previous years of the war. In obtaining fresh supplies of the munitions of war from time to time, they furnish proof that it is their purpose to keep up the war till Cuba is free. Why should they expend their means for rifles and cannon they have no intention of using?

It is certain that all of Gen. Weyler's boasting about the pacification of Cuba under Spanish rule is foolish. It is not less certain that the opinion prevalent in Spain, and promulgated there by the government for its own ends, that the revolutionists are anxious to negotiate for terms of surrender, is the product of infatuation. Not one of the leaders of the revolution, civil or military, has ever uttered a word that hinted of surrender. Every one of them has always stood, and yet stands, faithful to the declaration of independence proclaimed in the spring of 1895.

There is another thing to be noticed. The frequent landing of shiploads of military supplies in Cuba makes it manifest that the Spanish navy in Cuban waters, aided by the Spanish troops on land, are yet, as they have been in the past, incapable of guarding the Cuban seaboard and seaports. But two or three of the arms-bearing ships bound for Cuba have been interfered with by the Spanish navy since the war began, and latterly the captains of these ships have moved about almost wholly regardless of the navy. What those of them leaving any American port have had occasion to dread are the cruisers and revenue cutters of the United States which patrol the waters between this country and Cuba, and which, under the orders of the government, have rendered to Spain services of the utmost value. But for the watchfulness of the American marine patrol the Cuban revolutionists would have had no difficulty in procuring all the military supplies they might need. Within a week the navy department of this government has strengthened the patrol and has taken extra precautions to prevent the departure of what are called filibusters from any place in the United States. It is said that this is for the "observance of American obligations toward Spain," which, indeed, have been observed more faithfully than other governments in the habit of observing most of their obligations. In those matters in which Spain has been unable to help herself, this government is yet, as much as ever, helpful to her. Spain would have been beaten in Cuba, and Cuba would have been free long ago, had not the United States interfered with the material of the revolutionists.

The irregular and desultory warfare in which the Cubans have engaged first is still carried on without cessation. There would not be much known about it in this country if the Spaniards were less eager to send out reports of victories, which reports, though often false, make it manifest that the insurgents are ever active. A Cuban at Key West, who has tried to keep count of the fights of the present year says that there have been nearly a hundred of them, and that Weyler has not been present at any one of them. There were at least two for each day in the first week of April, and they occurred in every province of Cuba.

When the revolutionists in the field are thus active in the way which they believe to be the best, and when their

government is searching everywhere for new supplies of arms, there is news from Spain that Weyler has crushed the rebels, and that peace will be stored as soon as the few guerrilla bands yet lurking in the swamps are exterminated or seek for safety in surrender.

Spain will have to be awakened to the truth that the Cuban war is far from its end, and that the day of peace for her is far off, unless she shall soon give up her futile attempt to conquer the heroic patriots of Cuba.

INDIANA'S NEW LAW.

Novel Provisions of the Indeterminate Sentence Act.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 16.—Great interest is manifested in the probable fate of Indiana's experiment with indeterminate sentences. The act establishing the new system went into effect on the first of this month. It has already been declared unconstitutional by one judge. The reason assigned was that the law gave the Prison Board established by the act to release or continue to confine the criminals sentenced under its provisions more power than the Judge who made at the original trial. The Attorney-General will submit a test case to the Supreme Court as soon as possible.

The law is certainly regarded as a very novel innovation in the management of penal institutions and criminals. It is unique in the method established for governing the indeterminate sentence, as will be seen by a brief synopsis of its provisions. The law applies to all males thirty years of age or over who are convicted of any felony which is punishable by imprisonment in State prison, treason and murder in the first and second degrees excepted. It provides that upon conviction for such felonies the Judge shall pronounce an indeterminate sentence. The minimum term is to be the minimum already prescribed by law or which may hereafter be prescribed as the punishment for that particular offense, and the maximum is to be the maximum so established by law. For instance, if a prisoner is convicted of a crime which is now punishable for not less than three years nor more than fifteen the indeterminate sentence will be for a term of not less than three and not more than fifteen years, and the length of that period is to be fixed by the board, the constitution and powers of which form the novel features of the act.

This board is to be known as a Board of Commissioners of Parole Prisoners, and one is to be established in each prison of the State. The members are to be the warden of the prison, the board of directors, the prison chaplain and the prison physician. They are to meet at the prison at such times as they may find expedient, and at each meeting every prisoner confined on an indeterminate sentence whose minimum term is expired is given an opportunity to appear before the board and apply for his release on parole on his absolute discharge. No other form than the one prescribed for application for release on parole or discharge is to be considered. If the board considers that the prisoner who makes application is reasonably certain to live at liberty without violating any law it may order his release on parole on such conditions as it may prescribe. All the time the prisoner remains on parole until the maximum term specified in the sentence has expired he is under the direct control of the warden of the prison, and he may at any time be rearrested on a warden's warrant if he violates the conditions of his parole. He is then taken before the Board of Commissioners, and may be declared delinquent and imprisoned for a period equal to the unexpired maximum term of his sentence.

If when a prisoner applies to the board it considers that the welfare of society will be so advanced and that the prisoner if freed would give an honest and true account of his past absolute discharge, which shall be effected therefor.

These are main provisions of this remarkable law, and it will at once be seen that the board has absolute discretion in the case of the vast majority of prisoners. Some of the provisions may be found difficult in practice, particularly the supervision of released prisoners, parole or discharge. The law, however, provides for the appointment of an agent by the warden of the prison, who shall keep him informed as to the conduct of all such released prisoners, making reports on the first of each month. This agent has the further duty imposed on him of securing employment for prisoners released on parole, or for those absolutely discharged.

Another provision needs to be mentioned. The law provides that the warden "shall cause to be kept at each State prison a full accurate record of each prisoner therein confined upon an indeterminate sentence, as aforesaid, which record shall include a biographical sketch covering such items as may indicate the causes of the criminal character or conduct of the prisoner, and also a record of the manner, education and labor of the prisoner while confined in such prison; and whenever such prisoner is transferred from one prison to another, a copy of such record and an abstract of the substance thereof, together with the certified copy of the sentence of such prisoner, shall be transmitted with such prisoner to the prison to which he shall be transferred."

This is manifestly for the information of the board, whose duty it is to pass upon the indeterminate sentences, but it may be made a very useful record to the biologists.

Nothing in the act affects the power of the Governor to grant a pardon or a communication at any time.

Too Far Gone.

It is a dangerous thing to be whiskey-logged. A New York snake charmer was bitten by a pet cobra the other day. His physician dosed him with whiskey, but it had no effect. He gave him enough liquor to throw six ordinary men in a stupor. But the snake charmer was unchained, and remained just as sober as a prohibitionist. He is likely to die at any minute because the doctors cannot make him drunk.

This should be a terrible warning to toppers. If they ever go into the snake charming business and get bitten that may be an end of them. It is an awful condition for a man to be too far gone to get drunk.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Robert P. Porter Argues That It Works All Right.

Last summer I met a party of observing men from New Zealand. They were crossing the Pacific on an American ship, and in the smoking room they had much to say on the subject of woman suffrage. "Yes," said one of these gentlemen, "the women all vote in New Zealand. We have absolutely universal suffrage there—every man or woman over twenty-one votes."

"How does it work?" "Oh, it works all right, but it seems rather queer to have your cook and your chambermaid and all your servants talking about voting. Many of the women undoubtedly are influenced by the male members of the family, while there are others who are not. I asked my chambermaid how she intended to vote at the next election, and she answered, 'Why, really, Mr. Hughes, I haven't asked my father about it yet.' On the other hand, there are women who read and think for themselves and vote accordingly. Of this much you may be assured; having once tasted universal suffrage in its fullest extent, those who have the franchise will never give it up, no matter how it works. We have it in New Zealand, and we have it to stay, so the only thing to do is to make the best of it."

As these men were English-born they were not as enthusiastic as they might have been, but several conversations with them failed to elicit any of the objections that are usually made by the chambermaid quoted above. They had a woman Mayor in one of the New Zealand cities, and she was a good officer, and the city was orderly and well governed during her term of office. The conversations with these New Zealand men and some additional information on the subject just at hand, leads to the conclusion that the enfranchisement of women in New Zealand has come about in a perfectly natural way. It has not been the result of woman's rights agitation, with a great victory for rights. Women grew, as it were, into the franchise. Twenty years ago they obtained the right to vote on educational questions under the general education laws. They took such an active and intelligent interest in the proper management of schools that in the due course of time they were permitted to exercise the franchise with respect to the liquor traffic as fully and freely as the other sex. This step was opposed. All sorts of things would happen. They would rob a poor man of his beer (a point), play into the hands of total abstinence and sweep away personal liberty.

"Just wait," said the publicans and since we will see the putative effects of allowing women to invade the sacred rights of John Bull. And they waited. Curiously enough, nothing happened. None of the dire prophecies were fulfilled. Things went along as usual. The women in the neighborhood of the liquor traffic were not alarmed; nor the multiplication of clubs. The excise laws were enforced with moderation; the drinking houses were as usual; and while the doubtful houses were refused, the privileges of no man to "a pint of old and bitter" and "a quart of gin" were questioned, nor the inalienable rights of the Briton invaded.

The march of woman as a voter after this stage seems to have met with scarcely any opposition. She was next admitted, when a ratepayer, to an equal voice with men in municipal elections, and the colony. The effect of this was visibly beneficial. It improved the class of men elected to municipal offices and all recognized that it was a wise movement. In this way by degrees the objections to women were removed. The women in the minor political elections the women of New Zealand, four years ago, obtained full political rights. Since this time they have voted at two parliamentary elections, and as a recent writer on the subject says, "there are no symptoms of public regret at the step taken." Nor should there be any. Women, as a rule, are as intelligent and conscientious as men; and as soon as we get accustomed to seeing them at the polls, we shall cease to see the old hostility of a generation of woman's rights agitation. Perhaps all this may convey a lesson to some of the "shrieking sisters" as well as to the "doubting brothers." "The way to resume," said Horace Greeley, "is to resume."—and to talk about it."

The way to enfranchise woman is to give her the enfranchisement, not after a dazzling victory for woman's rights, but by degrees. Recall the talk a few years ago about woman and the bicycle; the jokes and jibes of the new costumes. Woman took this matter in hand herself. Why should she abandon this great source of enjoyment? By degrees woman has won out; and if she is not side by side with man it is because there are not enough bicycles to go around.

Talking with Charles Emory Smith the other day, he said that the law authorizing a currency commission ought to be passed at this session, and the work of considering plans for currency reform begun at once. While the bimetallic commission just appointed are sounding European nations on the possibility of another monetary conference, we should be gathering material and making preparation for the legislation of next session. If this is done, when Congress meets a concerted measure may be evolved that has the approval of the business world and will save a small amount of committee work. It is not certain which of the two methods of making up the commission President McKinley prefers. From all I can learn, however, from those who within the last week have talked with the Chief Executive, he favors a monetary commission partly composed of experts and partly of Senators and Congressmen. In one sense a mixed commission of this sort, especially if the Congress members are strong men, has an advantage. It gives a report or proposed legislation a better chance in the Congress debates, as the reasons for given conclusions may in this way be explained and advocated with the force that comes from first-hand information. The recent action of the President in appointing the bimetallic commission is evidence of his desire to do anything possible to reach satisfactory legislation on the financial question. Whatever may be the outcome, the preliminary work must be done, and the best time to do it is before the regular session next winter.

One of the wisest appointments of President McKinley was that of Andrew D. White as Ambassador to Germany. It was a clear case of office seeking the man. Chatting with Mr.

White at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, he modestly said when the appointment really came to him and he began thinking over the work he would have to leave and the friendship and associations of years, he felt a trifle homesick and wondered if it were for the best. To be sure, he had the advantage of experience, and perhaps it is better to take things as they come, and so this excellent exponent of all that is best in our American institutions will take up his work again abroad and add new lustre to a useful public career. The German Ambassadorship will be fraught with many responsibilities and beset with some perplexing difficulties at the outset, and the Administration is fortunate in having a representative so well equipped. One of the first problems will be that arising from the new tariff. The German Government has announced its disapproval in relation to some features of the Dingley tariff, and the Germans are hard, and upon the whole, fearless, fighters when their trade interests are involved. To adjust these differences will not only require diplomacy, but knowledge and issues and of the details of the tariff. All of these requisites Mr. White possesses, and American trade interests will not fail to be in his hands. To begin with, our new German Ambassador is a stalwart Protectionist. He has never wobbled on the tariff question, or, for that matter, on any other important principle of the Republican party. President McKinley will feel sure that our relations with Germany in Mr. White's hands will be advocated intelligently and patriotically from the broadest possible viewpoint of true American doctrine. By the way, I mean that should the German Government undertake unjust and unfair methods in excluding American products, we shall find at Berlin a man both ready and capable of coping with the strongest of the Continental statesmen on all issues that may arise. Mr. White is on his way to Washington, where he will meet the President for the first time in several years and acquaint himself with the immediate questions now before the State Department affecting his own relations with Germany. ROBERT P. PORTER.

A Shametul Broll.

New York Press.

The tariff is a party measure on which the future of the country depends. The arbitration treaty is an administration measure on which the future foreign policy of the country depends. It is not in England alone, but in all Europe, would the rejection of this measure, which this country has repeatedly invited, be taken as a warning of departure from the traditions of a century and a setting up as an aggressive military power. To that conception we should be undoubtedly obliged to live up.

One vote is wanted to pass the tariff. One vote is wanted to ratify the treaty. It is at least, said so. It can, at least, not be disputed that not one vote can be spared. And the Republicans of Kentucky, who should long ago have furnished that vote, wrangle, rail and all but come to blows day after day. The immediateable is a trifling question as to who shall bear to Washington that vote. Shame! Does partisanship, does party loyalty, does even a mere selfish interest in the success of the great national co-partnership, die in a man's breast at the moment that he becomes a party to a legislative contest for a Senate seat?

We are at least accumulating a huge and corroborative mass of evidence in the affirmative. The only scenes of utter ignominy, because of their utter and emasculate futility, in party councils are in these vicious sectionalities which have come to be, in some sections of the country, a fixed annual feature of the party life. The condition seems to be a fixture in which personal devotion—let us call it—to a moral deformity like Addicks, a schismatic like Mitchell of Oregon, a mediocrity like Hunter of Kentucky—we beg the gentleman's pardon if he is more than that—loses seat after seat to the Republican party in times when a majority is absolutely a requisite to the conduct of the public business, and when party impotence means public peril. Yet time was when devotion neither to the magnificent personality of a Conkling nor subservience to the iron despotism of a Cameron could be made an excuse for a failure in the constitutional duty to elect. Legislative majorities held the public weal and the party's good so far above the desires of the most powerful man that they feared to shirk this vital responsibility.

Truly have factionalism and selfishness grown shameless when, to bolster the failing fortunes of local leaders or to gratify the spite of ambitious nobodies, great policies of party and of State are made to risk, sometimes to encounter ruin.

This is not Kentucky's business, as it was not Delaware's nor Oregon's business. It is the business of the people of the United States. They expressed their will for a term of responsible Republican party government at the polls last November. When even the leaders of the Democratic opposition accept that verdict, what condemnation can be too strong for those Republicans who, as the Republicans of the Kentucky legislature are now doing, halt in private broils over the personal, factional advantage to be gained in carrying that verdict out!

Content.

"I don't complain
When the Lord sends rain—
When the tanks in the sky run over
For the rain, you know,
Makes the corn blades grow
An' gives a lift to the clover.

"My plans ain't crost
When the Lord sends frost
An' the hills an' the plains look wrinkled;
It's a seasonin' sweet
Fer the things I eat—
The spice by the angels sprinkled.

"I jes' take all
From the spring to fall
As it comes from the One who sends it:
An' my heart'll beat
Like it thought life sweet
Till rest in the roses ends it."
—Philadelphia Ledger.

"At the Wildz Kiosk.
"What?" roared the Sultan angrily. "A Salvation Army band? And here all along I thought it was only the concert of the Powers!"
In truth, the same element of harmony was conspicuously absent from both.

"Chilly Hospitality.
"Look here," said spring to winter, "I've no objection to your lingering in my lap, but if you're going to have wind colic and howl like that you can just roost somewhere else."
However, as it was in Wyoming, winter gave her the frozen face.

THE Commercial and Farmers Bank, RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK	\$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS	8,708.47
DEPOSITS	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS: J. J. Thomas, Pres. Alf. A. Thompson, Vice Pres.
B. S. Jernam, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS: J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. R. Battle, R. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Phillips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Geo. W. Scott, R. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh, RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, \$225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 80,000.

Officers: Chas. H. Belvin, President. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President.
F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors: Chas. M. Busbee, Julius Lewis,
J. A. Briggs, Thos. H. Crowder, F. Moring,
J. B. Batchelor, Chas. E. Johnson, W. R. Tucker.

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HARRIS' LITHIA CARBONATED.

We guarantee that one glass of Harris' Lithia Carbonated Water Will relieve any case of indigestion in one minute's time, or money refunded; or if taken after each meal will cure any case of indigestion.

Read what the noted Dr. Davega, of Chester, S.C., has to say for it: "Mr. J. T. HARRIS—Dear Sir: For the past eight months I have been using Harris' Lithia Water with most excellent results, where I have been able to get my patients to drink a sufficient quantity daily. The Carbonated has no equal in gastric disturbances. In old chronic dyspepsias if you will wash the stomach with salt and water, and half an hour later have your patient drink the Carbonated Lithia, you will make many friends and improve many stomachs. It is an excellent table water. It is an excellent laxative, and is a sure cure for flatulent dyspepsia. S. M. DAVEGA, M. D."

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J. R. FERRALL & COMPANY

Grocers and Wholesale Agents for Harthorn Saratoga Water. Trade Supplied.

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I have on hand a very large stock of Canned Goods of the very best brand, that I am anxious to dispose of at

Very Low Prices,

such as Tomatoes, Corn, Early June Peas, Apricots, Peaches, Pears and Cherries. Also have a large lot of nice Virginia and North Carolina Country Meats, which I can offer you cheap. Have endless varieties of Teas and Coffees, Harvey's Pure Leaf Lard, and Tarbell Cheese.

Goods promptly delivered. Phone 52.

M. ROSENTHAL.

\$1.00. Ink Sets. \$1.00.

- 2 Liberty Bell Automatic Ink Stands.
- 1 Quart Williams' Writing Fluid or Copying Ink.
- 1 Half Pint Williams' Crimson Fluid.
- 1 Half Pint Williams' Mucilage.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Sets are worth \$3.00. Only a limited quantity will be sold. Order promptly if you wish any.
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Raleigh Stationery Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1897.

POINTS ABOUT BLOCKADING.

Commenting upon a recent interview in which District-Attorney Aycock said that blockading in his district, was increasing, the Winston Republican says:

What is true of his district, is no doubt true of the Western district, and discloses a State of affairs not at all encouraging.

We are told "that if you sow to the wind you will reap the whirlwind." Every effect has its cause, and it is seldom you can so readily trace the effect back to its cause.

When the Democratic party began to rally from the shock produced by the downfall of the Confederacy, the first evidence of returning vitality was its bitter fight begun against the Internal Revenue Law, which it declared was not only iniquitous and unjust, but was imposed upon the south as a punishment for her part in the civil war. To such extent was this idea taught that the revenue officer was regarded as little better than a highway robber; and his denunciation was the best winning card the Democratic party could play. This idea was inculcated to that extent by Democratic stump speakers, that many people believed that it was not only just and right, but even commendable to defraud the government out of its revenue. This training had become so thorough that the irresistible argument in the memorable campaign of 1876 was the "red-legged grass-hopper" from the plains of Kansas that Vance carried around in his pocket, embalmed in a bottle of blockade whiskey, which he said had made Kansas a barren waste just as the revenue officers that, it typified would make North Carolina, if the revenue law was not repealed.

Vance was elected Governor, and was soon sent to the United States Senate, where he had passed a resolution to investigate the administration of Dr. J. J. Mott, then collector of the Fifth North Carolina district, on the charge that it cost too much to collect the revenue. This investigation cost the government \$100,000, and accomplished nothing, except a reduction of the salaries of storekeepers from \$4 to \$3 per day, which was soon followed by another reduction bringing it down to \$2 per day, in answer to the Democratic clamor for retrenchment and reform, and to punish "Mott's pups." This last reduction was secured near the close of Arthur's administration when the Democrats had no idea of winning the Presidency or it would not have been done.

Four years ago, there was scarcely any blockading. The Republican policy had always been to protect the licensed distiller, and through him and his influence to discourage and keep down blockading, but the Democrats reversed that policy and began a war of persecution, even to extermination, against the licensed men, closing up many distilleries on the flimsiest kind of technicalities, and causing others to close to avoid the risk of seizure, until now there is very little whiskey made in some sections, unless it is done illicitly. This has been done under the Cleveland administration to gratify the greed of the whiskey trust in the West, which had its special agents sent here to watch the distillers, and if possible, to break up the manufacture of copper distilled whiskey, which was everywhere deservedly popular.

Other means were employed to aid

the work of the agents. Under the Wilson bill, the assessed capacity of an open furnace distillery was increased from 2½ to 3 gallons per bushel, and on steam distilleries of a capacity of 20 bushels and less from 3 to 3½ gallons. To illustrate, under the Harrison administration a distiller was required to make 200 gallons of every 160 bushels of corn used, and pay 90 cents tax per gallon, making \$180 tax on every hundred bushels of grain used, at an open furnace distillery. Under Cleveland's administration he is required to make 240 gallons out of every hundred bushels, and pay \$110 per gallon, making \$264 tax on each hundred bushels of grain distilled, or \$84 more than under Harrison.

The steam distillery is required to make 280 gallons out of every hundred bushels of grain, and on this a tax of \$1.10 per gallon is collected, making \$3.08 tax on each hundred bushels of grain, or \$1.28 more tax than was required of the open furnace distillery on the same amount of grain, under Harrison's administration. Is it any wonder that four years of Democratic rule under the Wilson-Gorman law has broken down the licensed distilleries, destroyed the revenue of the government, and filled the woods with illicit distilleries? This is not all that Democratic reform has done to damage the State and impoverish her people.

The Republican can name an adjoining county that, under Republican rule, had, upon the average, about 40 distilleries in operation throughout the year, employing forty store-keepers, each at a salary of \$4 per day, making \$4,160 per month or \$49,920 per year, more than twice enough to pay the entire State and county tax of that county. This amount was paid back to the people of the county through these store-keepers, and added that much to the annual gain of that county. Now under Democratic reform, this same county has three distilleries running part of the time, drawing from the government less than \$1,000 annually, as salary for store-keepers, and times are harder than were ever experienced by that people before. The experience of this county is similar to that of every other county in the State, and ought to be enough to satisfy the most ardent admirer of Democratic retrenchment and reform, for at least a generation to come.

GIVE US A CHANCE.

The Register is perfectly willing, and very nearly anxious, for the Republicans to complete their scheme of high tariff and enact it into law, for it knows that the only way to convince the people of the disadvantages of high tariff is to exhibit such a tariff as an absolute failure to provide the prosperity that is promised as a result of its adoption.—Mobile Register.

In reply to this the Petersburg Index-Appeal makes the following comments:

"This is sound sense and good party policy. Anything less than this will afford the Republicans an excuse for failure, and an opportunity to charge upon their opponents responsibility for the failure. There are thousands of liberal Republicans, and not a few Democrats in active affiliation with their party, who sincerely and disinterestedly believe in the principle of protection, and who want to see the theory fairly tested in practice. There has probably been no time in our history more auspicious for the experiment than the present. Business of every description and especially manufacturing business, has reached the lowest point of depression, and even a little improvement will speedily manifest itself. As we understand the situation, Republicans ask, and ought to ask, no more than the Register is willing to concede and no fair minded Democrat, in congress or out, ought to be willing to grant less. We have reached a crisis in which patriotism ought to supplant partisanship. If on a fair trial the tariff experiment which the Republicans are making does not bring about the needed improvement, Republicans ought to have the patriotism to admit the fact, and advocate a change of policy. On the other hand, if business revives under the Dingley bill, the idle workmen of the country find employment, and the revenues of the government prove adequate to its needs, then no Democrat of candor and patriotism will seek, merely for the sake of partisanship, to overthrow this system and check the tide of prosperity.

The Index-Appeal firmly believed that free coinage of silver at the uncommercial ratio of 16 to 1 would prove disastrous to the welfare of the country, but if the people had declared for it in the last election we should

have advocated a full and fair trial of it, no matter at what cost of individual suffering and business disaster. We believe it to be the fundamental idea of true Democracy that, right or wrong, the will of the people must prevail. The people may be wrong—they often are—but the surest and safest way to correct their error is by the lesson of experience. It is a hard lesson but it is quickly learned and long remembered. In November they spoke for protection, and their chosen representatives have agreed on the Dingley measure, and they will have four years in which to test it, and in which to approve or reject it. During this period of experiment and probation no man who loves his country, and seeks the welfare of his people, will willfully do anything to thwart its success.

THE NIMBLE FIB.

There has always been complaint about the scarcity of money in the South. Many things are responsible for this state of affairs, because the complaint is well grounded. Much of the South's surplus money is sent north to pay for life and fire insurance. It is stated on what appears to be reliable authority that North Carolina pays out in insurance premiums \$2,000,000 annually and gets back only \$1,000,000. In other words, she is out \$1,000,000 a year on the single item of insurance. That money goes to the north and helps to increase the wealth of the people of that section. It is safe to say that the net profit of the insurance business which the South does with the north amounts to fully \$25,000,000 a year. This is not the amount of insurance money which the South pays the north, but the amount which the north keeps. Another item which contributes to this scarcity of money is the purchase of bicycles by Southern people. This is an immense item. There is not a bicycle factory in the South, and every cent of the thousands of dollars spent on bicycles goes to enrich the north. In this one town of Concord more than \$20,000 has been spent on bicycles during the past few weeks. All that money is gone from us never to return.—Concord Times.

A lie travels faster than the truth, they say, and the remarkable insurance stories that have been going the rounds of Southern newspapers testify to the correctness of the old saw. Of course the Times is not lying; it is only deceived by the fabrications of more active imaginations. Two days ago The Tribune printed the figures showing that the gross amount of premiums paid on life or fire insurance policies in eleven Southern States is \$20,000,000 annually, and that the net profit to the insurance companies is \$2,500,000, which the Times says the north keeps. As a matter of fact, the north does not get all of the \$600,000, as there are numerous Southern companies, doing their share of insurance business and earning their percentage of profits. The Times may make its own calculation as to the North Carolina figures upon the basis of profits realized by the companies.

THE PROSPECT OF WAR.

It is not so certain after all that there will be war between Greece and Turkey. As the New York Sun says, the situation in southeastern Europe continues so obscure that it begins to look as if things were being purposely allowed to drift. The only point on which all the powers seem to be agreed is that the Cretans must be starved into submission in order to save the dignity of the statesmen of federated Europe; beyond that, like Micawber, they are satisfied to wait for something to turn up.

The excitement caused by the raids across the frontier in Thessaly has subsided almost as rapidly as it sprang up, as the greater part of the raiders are reported to have returned into Greece. From the descriptions given of the weather in the mountains at the moment of the incursion, the cold rains and snowstorms seem to have had more to do with its apparent collapse than diplomacy or the Turkish arms. The season is yet too early for successful operations through the Pindus and Olympus mountains, and another fortnight will have to elapse before the warm winds from the south will have cleared the way sufficiently for movements of revolutionary bands or large bodies of troops, except in the plains. As the revolutionists will have the advantage of the Turkish troops in their greater mobility and knowledge of the country, they will constitute a drag on any Turkish advance into Thessaly that will be as effectual as the resistance that will be offered by the Greeks in front.

The main question for the Greeks, in case war actually breaks out, is whether they will be allowed the free exercise of their naval power within the limits of their own coast line, once the Turkish army shall have crossed the frontier. If they are thus free, it may

be predicted that the Turkish army will not penetrate into Greece beyond the lines of the Sperchius river, that discharges into the Gulf of Lamia, near the foot of the old pass of Thermopylae. Even during the Greek revolutionary war, when the powers of Europe stood aside and allowed the Turkish and Egyptian fleets the freedom of the sea, the Turkish armies sent from Macedonia and the north that essayed the road to Athens by this route invariably went to pieces among the mountains of northern Phthiotis. A Turkish march on Athens, under the present conditions, is therefore not among the probabilities of a campaign.

It is on the side of Epirus that the more stirring events may be looked for on the outbreak of war. Not only would bands pass the frontier at various points north of Arta, but also along the seacoast stretching from Prevesa, at the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, to Santi Quaranta, opposite Corfu, expeditions would be landed at many points, for the Turkish forces in Epirus would be quite unable to maintain an effective guard of the frontier on the east and of the coast on the west at the same time. It is on this side that the Italians and other volunteers sympathizing with Greece would be able to render the most effective assistance.

As yet, however, there is no certainty that war is inevitable, but, were the ministers of Greece and Turkey to take their departure from Constantinople and Athens, the contingency of it would be possible. What has really to be most watched is the action and preparations of the great powers. The British channel squadron has been moved up to Malta, where it is in supporting distance of the Mediterranean squadron in the Aegean. Large bodies of Russian troops have been assembled on the Armenian frontier within striking distance of Erzerum and in Bessarabia an army estimated at 200,000 strong, besides the troops concentrated within easy distance of embarkation at Sebastopol, is only waiting the orders to get in motion.

The attention of the correspondents of the European journals is apparently so concentrated on the small area around Larissa and Ellassona that the vastly more important occurrences connected with the quarrel between Greece and Turkey appear to be neglected. It would be of very great interest if we could have approximately accurate information of what is passing in the Danube countries and in Bosnia and Montenegro, and in Italy. The outburst of popular feeling in England, France, and Italy, no doubt, had its effect on the policy of the governments of those countries, but if not entirely spent it is no longer exercising the same power. The increase of the mixed force of occupation in Crete, and the ruthless policy of starving women and children, while withholding all information regarding the proffered autonomy, has an ugly look, and inclines us to be less assured that the European powers, even the best intentioned among them, are entitled to the confidence we would wish to place in their motives toward Greece and Crete.

TARIFF AND REVENUE.

In an editorial discussing the Dingley tariff bill, the Louisville Commercial comments as follows:

"The pending tariff bill was prepared by men of large experience in congressional life, and who had before them the schedules of all the tariffs passed in our history. They are men, too, experienced in politics and capable of estimating the effect of tariff legislation on popular votes.

In fact, there have been few occasions since the passage of revenue laws were necessary when the men charged with preparing a bill had better information and better guidance as to what was necessary for the government and likely to be acceptable to the people.

"The outcry of the importers of foreign goods and of the benefactors of combinations in the nature of trusts against the Dingley tariff is not worthy of much consideration.

"The Dingley bill imposes more moderate duties than the McKinley bill, and it is formulated so as to secure proper protection to every American industry, without giving undue advantage to one or another.

"It is a protective measure, intended to give ample revenue and at the same time protect American industries from the competition of foreign industries that are sustained by poorly paid labor. The object of an American protective tariff is to furnish work for all American workmen at wages that will enable them to live decently."

A NEW FRENCH PROBLEM.

The French people have something to learn about a Republican form of government. If they were as wise as witty they would take lessons from the United States. An emergency has just arisen by which a weak spot in their system has been exposed.

It seems strange, says the Mail and Express, that a quarter of a century of agitated Republican government in France should have failed to reveal to the political mind a constitutional defect which has been suddenly revealed by the proposed visit of President Faure to St. Petersburg. The expectation that he will be absent from the country for nearly a month has set the wiser heads to wondering what would happen in the event of a ministerial crisis, for instance. President Faure is empowered to sign decrees and documents, wherever he may happen to be. In case of the President's death—which emergency has heretofore been experienced by the French—the president of the Council of Ministers is empowered to act for the few days that would intervene before a new election. There is, however, no provision for the succession except through vacancy by death; hence the sudden getting together of the nation's leading statesmen on a new problem.

Why the people of France, in constructing their constitution for the republic, should have failed to study more closely the provisions of our fundamental law, and the reasons given for the creation of the Vice-Presidency, passes understanding. It is surprising, too, that our recent course in extending the Presidential succession to guard against chaotic conditions through the death or disability of both President and Vice-President should not have directed attention toward this defect in the constitution of the great European republic.

Certainly, the mercurial temperament of the French renders it imperative that legislative provision be made without delay to cover the point now raised. Ministerial crises with them are as common as revolutionary efforts in South America, and to leave open to doubt the question of government initiative in the absence of the President would be to invite disaster. France should have a Vice-President.

Referring to the recent trip of the New Jersey editors to Raleigh and other points in this State, the Somerset Democrat says: "The trip of the New Jersey editors through North Carolina was not only a very enjoyable affair, but it contained surprises on every hand. The newspaper men were received with true southern hospitality on every side. They were entertained by the Southern Manufacturers' Club at Charlotte, and by the Chamber of Commerce at Raleigh, while the Governor of North Carolina gave them a reception. The editors were pleased with their reception and pleased with the country. The State of North Carolina is comparatively undeveloped as yet; and there are great opportunities there to make money, providing you have a small capital to start with. A description of the trip, as well as of the country and its possibilities, will be published in The Democrat on the installment plan. It should be read by all, as it will contain much information concerning that section of country."

STOPPED BY A FRAUD ORDER.

J. B. Kellogg & Co. Promised Too Much in Their Circulars.

New York, April 16.—J. B. Kellogg & Co., of 66 Broadway, whose mail has been stopped by the issue of a "fraud order" by the postoffice authorities, have been very large advertisers in the newspapers. They have also sent out thousands of circulars. The advertisements and circulars have told of a wonderful mechanical contrivance which J. B. Kellogg & Co. possessed, and by means of its operations there was established an infallible system for market speculation. All who speculated according to the guidance of the machine were assured of an absolute return upon their investment of two per cent. a month. J. B. Kellogg was formerly manager of E. S. Dean & Co., predecessor of the collapsed E. S. Dean Company. He said today that he intended to apply to the postoffice authorities to have the fraud orders rescinded.

CANNOT KEEP THEM OUT.

Chinese May Come to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

Washington, April 16.—Secretary Gage decided this afternoon that he had no authority to keep out of the United States the 179 Chinese bound for the Nashville Exposition, who have been detained at Port of Call, N. D., and instructions were telegraphed to the customs officers at Port of Call to admit the entire party. This change in the Secretary's position was brought about by information from Director General Lewis, of the Exposition company, that the whole crowd was necessary to make the Chinese exhibit a success. The language of the joint resolution of Congress is comprehensive, and makes possible the admission of as many Chinese as want to get into this country, provided there is somebody to say they are needed at the Nashville Exposition.

MARK HANNA AT SALISBURY

ADVANTAGE OF PROTECTION TO NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES.

Domestic Infelicity Leads to a Shooting Affair at Lexington—Chapel to be built.

Special to The Tribune.

Salisbury, N. C., April 16.—Senator Mark A. Hanna came in on the train this morning. Being interviewed by your correspondent, he said that he was on his way to Asheville, where his mother was very sick with pneumonia. Politically speaking, he said that Senator was very popular in Washington, and also with the administration. He said that protection would help North Carolina very materially, and that it would restore prosperity to the country. He was surrounded by a group of ardent Republicans who rushed to the depot when they heard he was in our city. He left on the 10:20 train for Asheville.

An ugly shooting affair occurred yesterday evening at Lexington, in which prominent parties figured. It seems that a certain party became so intimate with another's wife and received a load of shot in his leg. Your correspondent has been informed that the wound is very dangerous.

Mr. L. A. Ward, Deputy Sheriff of Burke county, came down on the Western last night with warrants for Avery Morris, an engineer of the Morgantown Asylum, and a married man with three children, who eloped on Sunday with Emma Snipes, a 17-year-old girl who worked in a laundry near the asylum. They came to Salisbury last Sunday night and took lodgings. They left Wednesday night for Charlotte, where Mr. Ward has gone in search of them.

The business men on Fischer street will give the chain gang a sumptuous dinner today. The work done by them is much superior to the street improvements made several years ago, and at much less cost.

Mr. C. H. Mebane, of Raleigh, is here to investigate the troubles of the colored Normal school. Some time ago Dr. Curry withdrew the Peabody appropriation of \$200 per year, which somewhat crippled the school. This is also some dissatisfaction in the management of the school, which Mr. Mebane will endeavor to right.

Maj. N. R. Windsor, who has been gradually sinking for some time, died yesterday morning. Maj. Windsor was one of the most prominent men in the county, and his death will be greatly deplored. The funeral will be held this morning from the Baptist church in which up to the hour of his death he was an influential member.

The Episcopal chapel that was destroyed by fire a few days ago will be replaced by a brick structure. A committee has been appointed to raise the necessary funds, and when obtained the work will begin.

Mrs. Jane Sloan, of Mill Bridge, a highly respected lady, died this morning. She was the mother of our townsman, Mr. Eugene Sloan.

Mr. R. M. Leonard has been elected the representative of Salisbury, I. O. O. F., lodge to attend the meeting of the Grand lodge, which meets at Charlotte next month.

Manager F. A. Brooks, of the Mount Vernon hotel, has received several propositions from capitalists to purchase his hotel property. If the prices are satisfactory Mr. Brooks will likely make a sale.

Mr. T. C. Linn, Democratic candidate for Mayor, is in Washington on legal matters. He will return tonight. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Horch will leave today for Thurston, where they will visit Mrs. Ned Harris.

Hon. Lee S. Overman has returned from Raleigh, where he appeared before the Supreme Court in behalf of the Crawford Gold Mining company.

Congressman R. Z. Linney passed through the city last night on his way to Raleigh.

Gen. A. D. Coles came down on the Western last night, on his way to Washington.

SUBLIMITY OF ASSURANCE.

Displayed by People who Get Printing Out-side and Ask for Ads.

One of the many sharp thorns thrust almost daily into the anatomy of the publisher is the request for free advertising from the man who gets his printing done at some small job office. The Allentown (Pa.) Chronicle gives voice to a vigorous protest against this very common abuse, as follows:

"Today a young man called at this office with a big pile of circulars of his arm and requested us to publish the contents of the circular in our paper as a puff. The circular, which was a wretched specimen of the typographical art, had been printed in one of the amateur job offices with which this city is cursed, and which generally consist of a rack of second hand type, and a dilapidated hand press, presided over by a genius who knows about as much of job printing as about navigation. A person, however, has a perfect right to have his job printing done where he chooses, but for an individual to call on a newspaper office which has a job printing department and calmly thrust a circular printed in another establishment under the nose of the editor and request him to publish the contents, free of charge, is simply paralyzing. Yet this is something which happens nearly every day. No one thinks of going to a store, buying a bill of goods, and then go to a rival establishment and request the proprietor to send his delivery team to the place where the goods had been purchased and deliver them free of charge. Yet the principle is the same. The worst offenders in this respect are the numerous church societies. The majority of them have their job printing done in amateur offices, and then they come around and want about \$5 worth of free puffing. And a peculiar thing about it is, that these persons appear to be greatly amazed at such treatment. If only some persons would get rid of the idea that a paper is an alms institution, but one who would save the managers an enormous strain on their gray matter.—Newspaperdom."

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JUDGE ADAMS' DECISION

THE OLD BOARDS WIN IN THE ASYLUM CASES.

An Appeal Taken—Cases Will Come Before the Supreme Court This Morning—Even if This Decision is Affirmed the Democrats Will Lose the Boards.

Judge Adams has rendered his decision in the asylum cases. There were three of these cases, in each of which the trustees appointed under the act of the recent assembly and the superintendents elected by these were trying to get control and possession of the Insane Asylums at Goldsboro, Raleigh and Morganton respectively, since the former board refused to surrender the same. Judge Adams after giving the matter several days' consideration, sets aside the complaint of the trustees appointed by the Governor. The following is the decision: "This cause coming on to be heard upon an agreed statement of facts and the complaint and answer, and the court being of opinion against the right of the relators or any of them to recover, and so holding, it is considered and adjudged that this action be dismissed, and that the defendants go without day and recover their cost."

The decisions were identical in all the cases except in the case of the Raleigh Asylum, where the court was asked to also decide whether Superintendent Smith was eligible to the position of trustee. In this matter Judge Adams said:

"It is further considered and adjudged that the defendant, John R. Smith, by accepting the office of Superintendent of the State Prison has vacated the office of Trustee or Director of the State Insane Asylum near Raleigh."

The plaintiffs or relators through their counsel appealed to the Supreme Court and the cases will be argued before that tribunal this morning at 10 o'clock. This will undoubtedly prove a able and learned argument. This is guaranteed by the fact that ex-Justice Avery, ex-Justice MacRae and Mr. J. C. L. Harris represented the old boards, while arrayed against them are such legal lights as ex-Chief Justice Shepherd, ex-Attorney General Osborne, District Attorney Aycock, Jr. Burton and Mr. Monroe. The trustees seem in no way discouraged by Judge Adams' decision, but appear confident of a favorable decision from the higher court.

On examination it will be found that the Democrats will lose control of these boards even if the Supreme Court affirms Judge Adams' decision, because the boards are composed of nine members—three Democrats and three either Republican or Populist, and three vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of three Democrats. So the Governor can fill these vacancies and change the complexion of the boards. However, the new boards will not have a right to elect new superintendents since the present incumbents' terms have not expired.

INSURANCE RATE TANGLE

THE MATTER INVOLVED IN DENSELY DARK OBSCURITY.

Col. Cunningham's Insurance Law Remarkable for Its Ambiguity—Interesting Point to be Decided.

The fire insurance companies have been thrown into a dilemma by a law passed by the recent Assembly entitled, "An act to regulate fire insurance companies' rates in North Carolina." The provisions of this bill are: "That all fire companies in North Carolina and doing business in this State shall not charge a higher rate on farm property than is charged in the State of Virginia; that any company violating this act shall be fined \$100, and be taxed with the cost; that this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Ratified the 9th day of March, 1937."

This bill was drawn and introduced by Col. John S. Cunningham, of Person. It seems that Col. Cunningham has a farm, a part of which lies in North Carolina and a part in Virginia, and the insurance on the property in Virginia was 50 per cent. cheaper than that in this State. This was what prompted him to draw the bill. But the trouble is that the insurance rates are not uniform in Virginia. The Old Dominion is a border State; in some portions the cheap rates of the North hold, while in other sections the rates are higher; in fact, there are four different rates on farm property in Virginia. The Traffic Association has issued a circular stating that the minimum Virginia rate is the rate for North Carolina under this law. No company would be willing to issue any policies in North Carolina at this rate. The Secretary of State regards this action of the association as a bluff to try to render the bill inoperative, since the people would agree not to prosecute rather than not to be able to insure their property. He thinks the law intended to take the maximum Virginia rate as the standard for this State. This is undoubtedly what Col. Cunningham had in mind when he drew the bill, because it is the rate which obtains in the section of Virginia in which his property is situated.

Mr. W. S. Primrose, of the North Carolina Home Insurance company, holds the same opinion as the Secretary of State regarding the bill, and he has issued instructions to his agents to issue policies according to the maximum Virginia rate, which is 50 per cent. cheaper on frame dwellings than the present rate in this State. If the Traffic Association holds to its interpretation, and any other companies pursue the latter policy, the result will be to throw the country insurance business into the hands of these companies, since it will be impossible to write policies in this State at the minimum Virginia rate. The present rates on country property are 1 1/2 per cent. on frame dwellings, 2 per cent. on frame barns and stables, while if the maximum Virginia rates are used, as the Secretary of State and some of the companies think the law intends, these rates will be reduced to 1 per cent., 75 and 1 1/4 per cent., respectively. This is an important matter to those who carry insurance on farm property.

DIRECTORS OF N. C. R. R. MET

DR. NORMENT PRESIDED BUT NO PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

Private Stockholders Unrepresented at the Meeting, so Nothing Could be Done—Board Adjourned Until May 7.

The new board of directors of the North Carolina railroad, appointed by the Governor, met at Burlington yesterday. Dr. Norment, of Robeson, was elected temporary chairman, and Mr. E. S. Walton, of Burke, secretary. All these directors were present: They are R. M. Norment, V. S. Lusk, William Gilchrist, Chas. A. Cook, J. S. Armstrong, A. W. Graham, H. W. Butters and John Graham. However, the board did not elect a president or transact any business, since the four directors representing the private stockholders, which are essential for a quorum, were not present, and nothing could be done according to law in their absence. Whether the absence of the four was designed or not the board was rendered powerless thereby, so the directors adjourned until May 7, when they will assemble again in Burlington. It is said that a contest between the old and new boards is probable.

REGISTER TODAY.

This is the Last Day for Registration.

Today from 9 a. m. to 12 m. will be your last opportunity to register. Unless your name is recorded on the registration book by 12 o'clock today you cannot vote in the city election in May. The following are the ward boundaries, the places for registration and the registrars:

First Ward—North of Hargett and east of Halifax. Registrars: Dr. J. S. Lusk, corner of Jones and Salisbury; Registrars: L. H. Lumsden, R. B. Crutchfield and J. R. Rogers.

Second Ward—North of Hargett and east of Halifax. Registrars: Dr. J. S. Lusk, corner of Blount and Morgan; Registrars: C. A. Senark, O. M. Marshburn and Thomas Taylor.

Third Ward—South of Hargett and east of Fayetteville. Registrars: Dr. J. S. Lusk, corner of Blount and Morgan; Registrars: M. R. Haynes, A. J. Scarborough and Henry Christmas.

Fourth Ward—South of Hargett and west of Fayetteville. Registrars: Dr. J. S. Lusk, corner of Blount and Morgan; Registrars: W. A. Gattis, W. F. Debnam and W. H. Strother.

It is said that the total vote in the May election will amount to between 2,500 and 2,600. Don't fail to register today if you want to vote.

FLOOD CAUSES ANXIETY.

Louisiana Levees Not Likely to Hold Out Much Longer.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 16.—This morning brought increased distress and uneasiness. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the river reached 52.4 feet on the gauge, a rise of four-tenths in twenty-four hours.

The Louisiana line of levees is where the great danger now exists. In some places the water is running over the levees, and in others is only being held in check by sacks and lumber. Some of the best informed people in this section now despair of holding this line more than forty-eight hours longer, as they state that many points cannot stand 53 feet, which now seems certain.

THE DINGLEY BILL.

It Will be Reported to the Senate on the 26th of April.

Washington, April 16.—The Dingley bill will be reported to the Senate on April 26. During the past week a determined and concerted effort has been made to increase the duty on all important schedules, but they have not succeeded. Senators of all parties agree that the bill will not pass the Senate much before July 1. There is little doubt, however, that the Republican will pass the measure without difficulty; it may be materially amended.

Waste and Desolation in Flooded District.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—The condition of the flooded districts of the Mississippi, Major Sanger of the War Department, said to The Tribune, is one of waste and desolation, four thousand miles of the Yazoo basin being under water from two to twenty feet deep. Until the water subsides, he says, there are 1,000 persons and 100 cattle destitute in Quitman; 5,000 persons and 580 cattle destitute in Coahoma; 800 persons destitute in Bolivar and in the Arkansas portion 5,300 persons and 1,000 cattle destitute. It will be thirty or forty days before laborers can go to work.

Board of Visitors.

Washington, April 16.—President McKinley announced for the board of visitors to the military academy: George F. Evans, Maine; James E. Fleming, New Jersey; L. W. Hull, Pennsylvania; W. H. Upson, Ohio; Col. Aldace F. Walker, New York City; W. R. Plunkett, Massachusetts, and Col. W. R. Smedburgh, California.

Changes in the Treasury Department.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—Secretary Gage made a number of changes in the Treasury Department today. Samuel Rhodes, Jr., chief of the division of stationery and printing, was removed. Rhodes made himself conspicuous during the last campaign by making free silver speeches and working for Bryan.

GRANT DAY DETAILS.

Gen. Dodge Keeping the Number in Line Below 50,000.

New York, April 16.—The decision of the Park Commissioners to issue permits for the erection of stands and platforms on the easterly side of Riverside Drive for the Grant monument dedication, under the guarantee that persons who receive permits will not charge more than 50 cents for each seat, met with a response today which is almost alarming. The headquarters of the Park department in the arsenal has been besieged by eager applicants throughout the day. They came singly, doubly and in parties. By noon more applications had been put in than the commissioners had space to receive. There will probably be erected accommodations for 50,000 people on the drive, at 50 cents a seat. Together with the municipal and private stands between Seventy-second street and the monument, there will be seats for 200,000 people on Riverside. Seats for 200,000 people will be erected on the boulevard, between Seventy-second

EASTER WEEK AT THE NEW STORE!

The Store will be beautifully decorated with Easter Lillies, Palms and Plants, and the Big Show Windows will have special displays.

There is not a line in this announcement that isn't Brimful of money saving chances. A week to be remembered in retail merchandising



Embracing the largest and choicest collection of really desirable novelties.

EASTER LILLIES.

Growing Plants in full bloom delivered to any part of the city. \$1.50

KID GLOVE SPECIAL.

Easter Kid Gloves, all Colors, all Sizes, White, Pearl Tans, Black, etc., All this week only 44c.

Points on Domestic Dry Goods

1 Case 4-4 Barker Bleaching, 1 Case 4-4 Androscoggin Bleaching, as long as same will last, not over 20 yards to a customer, for this Easter week, 5c.

Polar Corsets, 39c.

Ladies' Garters, 25c.

Men's Silk Scarfs, 12 1-2c.

Lad Leather Belts, 10c.

Linen Doylies, per dozen, 40c.

Cotton Crash, 3c.

Pearl Dress Buttons, 5c.

Feders Brush Skirt Protector, 9c.

Ladies' Silk Vests, 50c.

Fine Melba Lawns, 5c.

India Linen Remnants, 5c.

Ladies Bleached Vests, 5c.

Sample Shirt Waist, 25c.

Sample Shirt Waist, 69c.

All Linen towels, 5c.

Night Robes for Men, 37c.

Men's Gauze Shirts, 15c.

Hose Supporters, all kinds, 10c.

Ladies' all Silk Gloves, 25c.

Lad Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c.

Colored Organdies and 6 1-4c.

Dimity Stripes, 5c.

Sherwood Biggs & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

street and Fifty-ninth street, so that the total grand stand capacity above Fifty-ninth street will be for 400,000 people.

The decision of the Park Commissioners to prevent excessive charges for seats erected on park property is a blow to the speculators. Nowhere else will less than \$1 for a single seat be asked, and some seats will sell at from \$5 to \$10. From the number of applications to erect stands under the 50-cent condition, it is evident that speculators are above the limit. A large margin, though some contractors were seen today who said that there would be no money in it.

The applications will be considered by the commissioners at an early date. Only the best will be accepted, and many will be rejected.

General Grenville M. Dodge, grand marshal of the Grant Memorial parade, said today that he was endeavoring to keep the number of men who will be in line within 50,000. He has sufficient applications from military and civic organizations for positions in the column to run the number several thousands above the limit. The grand marshal thinks that a larger number would be unwieldy, and he is especially desirous that the pageant shall be impressive rather than unusually large. General Dodge said that he had all the money he needed and would not ask for any more.

This is the last day that applications for positions in the line will be received, and a great many came in this morning. Among those who called at headquarters, No. 1 Broadway, was Dr. H. P. Lewandowski, representing the Polish-American Republican League, a military organization of thirty-eight men.

The brigade officers who will accompany the naval forces in the land parade have been appointed. They are as follows: Chief of brigade, Captain James H. Sands, of the cruiser Columbia; Lieut. W. H. Fullam, of the Raleigh, chief of staff; Lieut. H. Phelps, of the Texas, ordnance officer; Lieut. F. J. Haesler, of the Amphitrite, quartermaster; Ensign E. L. Bennett, of New York, signal officer; Surgeon J. Gardner, of the Amphitrite, medical officer; Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, commissary; naval aides, Cadets W. R. Gherardi, of the Maine, and C. C. Poor, of the New York.

The parade committee has furnished more than 100 horses to visiting officials who will appear in the parade. Governor Tanner, of Illinois, will ride a pure white horse. The twenty-five members of his staff will ride black horses. The staff of the Fourteenth Regiment of Ohio will be furnished with sixteen bays. The staff of the Richmond Blues will ride six sorrels.

Among the out-of-town aides who will serve on the staff of General Dodge and Col. Horton are: Col. A. H. Goetting, of Boston; L. H. Kendall, of Biddeford, Me.; Col. Thomas H. Magnuson, of Philadelphia; Major Frank W. Mix, of Stamford, Conn., and Charles E. Legate, of Boston.

Jesse Grant, who was to have left Los Angeles for the East last night, telegraphed to headquarters here today that he has deferred his departure until April 19th. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant and Chapman Grant.

The tour of inspection of the docks which General Dodge, General Butterfield, Col. Corbin, Major Roe and Chief Conlin made yesterday afternoon resulted in their selecting piers at the foot of West 129th, 130th, 131st and 132d streets for embarking troops after the parade. The troops from New Jersey, part of those from Massachusetts,

settles, part of the regular army and also the sailors and marines will be transported from these piers. Part of the regular army will be embarked from the foot of East 123d street.

Those in charge of the Grant memorial features have asked the steamship companies then having vessels in port to anchor their ships at the tomb on April 27. With few exceptions, and these provisional, the invitations have been declined. A number of them are scheduled to leave port that day, or the day following, and their presence at their respective piers is necessary.

Responses have been received from a number of steam yacht owners who intend to put their floating palaces in line.

The revenue cutters which are to form part of the parade on the Hudson, will aid the police boat and launches.

The reception and dance in honor of the resident and visiting naval officers, which is to be held at the Hotel Waldorf April 28, will be a most elaborate affair. An additional appropriation for the entertainment of the guests has been asked of the Legislature by Mayor Strong. The decorations of the ballroom are to cost many thousands of dollars. It was said today that an Italian prince is an officer on the cruiser Dogali, which is to come here as the representative of Italy.

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BEAUTIFUL

MILLINERY

MADAME BESSON,

Raleigh's Fashionable Milliner.

111 Fayetteville Street.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDEBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1.00 price offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

A CONSTANT NEWNESS!

The daily incoming of new things creates a constant newness and novelty in every part of this "Big Store." And now with the greatest collection of the newest and best goods you ever saw here, every department is ready for you to begin your Easter buying.

DRESS GOODS.

Our stock is overflowing with all the staples and novelties intended for Spring and Summer wear, and you see the marvellous genius of the Frenchman in the soft, lustrous colors and exquisite fabrics, and the combination of reds and purples and violets. The effects produced with the blacks and brilliant or subdued colors are astonishingly tasteful.

The gowning of Woman this season is an important factor in the Dry Goods business, and to plan new dresses something else is needed besides time and money. Some capacity for colors and suggestion—some native taste—the proper light, and above all, the whole round of the season's production to look over and select from.

Our Dress Goods Corps have made

"THE GOWNING OF WOMAN"

Their constant study, and have gathered the brightest and best goods from all the world, and will so place them before each visitor that no woman need fall into the error of wearing an ill-chosen dress.

The most brilliant gathering of the world's choicest products displayed with all the skill and tact of our Dress Goods people. The offerings are unusually attractive, the variety unusually large and the prices unusually moderate. Greater values than we are offering in High Art Dress Fabrics are not obtainable elsewhere.

We invite you to visit us this week and be shown what "fashion" says you must wear this Spring and Summer.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

211 Fayetteville St.

REBUILDING SALE

To be inaugurated at once at

I. ROSENTHAL'S

211 Fayetteville St.

Anticipating the rebuilding of my store in the near future, I am compelled to offer my entire stock at a sacrifice. Stock must be sold within the next 60 days in order to make room for the carpenters, etc., and no goods will be reserved in this great sale.

A few quotations may convince you of our sincerity in disposing of the stock: R. & G. Corsets 68c., Ladies' Silk Mitts 12c., Fruit of Loom 4-4 Bleached Cotton at 5c., Apron Gingham at 3 1-2c., Shirting Calicoes at 3 1-2c. Ladies' and Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats at correspondingly low prices.

FOR SALE

Two hundred and sixty-five acres of land with 4-room cottage and all necessary out-houses; one Snow patent tobacco barn; this very desirable farm lies just above Cary, and immediately on the Railroad and county road leading to Raleigh, is well watered and especially adapted to the growth of fine tobacco, but will grow any of the Southern products. Price very low and terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

One hundred and eighty-three acres 4 miles from Raleigh on the Asylum road, 75 acres in woods, 5-room cottage and all necessary out-houses, admirably adapted to stock raising. Price \$1,600; terms easy to right party.

Forty-eight acre farm on the same road, 3 miles from Raleigh, 3-room cottage and kitchen and all necessary out-houses; neat little place for party desiring small farm; good water and first-class neighborhood. Price \$1,200; terms easy. If you are interested in farm lands either to buy or sell call on or write to

BROUGHTON & CO.,

Farm Agency,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Phone 206-B.

A PAGEANT'S PATHOS.

Auntie's Eyes Saw the Circus for the Little Blind Girl.

In the great throng of children that trooped into Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon there was one little girl who appeared frightened and nervous at the chatter and laughter that accompanied the seeking of seats and the changing and exchanging of places that always precedes the beginning of a performance in the presence of a large number of juvenile spectators. She clung tightly to the hand of a tall, sweet-faced woman, who was pushing through the merry, jostling crowd, and twice on the way down the hippodrome track to the middle entrance in the tiers of seats she came in collision with other children.

The child was apparently about ten years of age. Her face was oval in contour, and while not exactly pretty, there was something wistful in its expression that was attractive. Her eyes were large and brown, and shaded by dark lashes, but there was a peculiar twinkle and upturning of the eyeball that showed she was blind. Her kindly and careful guide directed her steps to a seat in an upper row behind the arena boxes, and she settled down, still holding the hand of her protector. The buzz of six thousand childish voices was hushed—or rather drowned by a blast from the band, announcing the beginning of the entertainment. The blind girl nestled still closer to the lady at her side, and two big tears trickled down her face.

"I know what they are doing, auntie," she said, in a sad voice. "They're coming in now, aren't they? The man is going to crack the long whip, and the funny clowns will make faces at him. Oh, how I do wish I could see it. Do all people get blind when they have scarlet fever, auntie?"

"Very often, dear," was the reply. "but, then, we hope some day that your sight may be restored, so you can go to the circus as you used to do."

In the arena box directly in front of these two was a cripple boy from one of the hospitals that had sent its quota of fifty afflicted patients to enjoy the free show provided by the circus management. He had a withered arm, and one of his thin legs was horribly twisted and distorted. Beside him was a little chap not more than ten, pale of face, and afflicted with a weak, wheezy cough, that indicated his ultimate and early fate. The consumptive overheard the remark of the blind girl, and nudged his companion. "Say, he wheezed, 'dat's a dead shame, ain't it? Dat kid can't see a thing, kin she? I'm glad my peepers is all right, ain't you, Jimmie?'"

"Why does the music stop?" asked the child, as the band halted in the middle of a bar, "and why is everything so quiet?"

"The man on the high trapeze is going to leap, I think," replied the lady. "Yes, he has hold of the bar with both hands. He is looking way over to the other side, where there is another trapeze. There he goes! He is turning around and around in the air, and he reaches the other trapeze just in time. Mercy! Amy, but I really did think he was going to fall!"

The fair explainer forgot herself for a moment, and her excitement was communicated to the child. "Is he all safe, Auntie?" she asked, anxiously. "He's not going to do it again, is he? Oh, I do wish the horses would come in and gallop around the ring, and the man jump through the paper-covered hoops. That's fun. I remember the clown used to put his finger through the paper, before the man on the horse jumped through it. Will they do that to-day? What is all that terrible stamping of horses? They're not breaking loose among the people, are they?"

O'Brien had mounted the upper wooden circle of the three concentric rings on his gray charger, and the four blackers were clattering up on the next lower circumference. After them came the boys, and then the ponies. The music of the band was not loud enough to drown the noise made by the stamping of the seventy sets of iron-shod hoofs. Around they circled in opposite directions, with ears flapping and nostrils distended. "Whoa!" cried O'Brien, and instantly the seventy animals came to a dead halt. From all parts of the house came wave after wave of applause. The boys and girls clapped their hands and stamped their feet. Never had the king of equestrian directors received more appreciative recognition.

"The horses are dashing out of the ring now," said the blind girl's guide, and they are kicking and biting at each other. The man on the beautiful gray horse is following them. Just in now his horse is dancing and keeping time to the music. The man takes off his hat and bows to the people. There! They have all gone now."

The child was silent for a moment. Again the tears welled up in her sightless eyes. "That must have been very beautiful, Auntie, but I rather wish they didn't have it. There was nothing like that at the circus when I was little and could see, and I cannot make myself think what it looks like. What a loud voice that man has!"

The deep-chested announcer who roars out the introduction of the American giantess and the Russian midget was standing on the edge of the first ring, making his usual stentorian statement about the tallest woman and the smallest man on the face of the earth.

"Tell me about them, Auntie," pleaded the little girl. "Is she so very tall? Can she reach up and touch the trapeze? And how tiny is the little man, that we just heard about? Is he so very little? If I could only see them just for one minute—one small weeny minute, I would be satisfied. Why did God let me get blind?"

There was something pathetic in the wall. The noise of the applause, the sudden crashes of the music, the rapidly spoken description of the events had all served to work the child into a state of nervous worry and excitement, and when the time came for the final chariot race, and the people began to surge toward the exits, she broke down and cried bitterly.

Vagabondage.

Bliss is gained by patience. So the sages say; Gentle heralds tell us June is on her way. I'll be here to greet her When she comes in state; Haven't learned "to labor," Only just "to wait."

Waiting for the song birds, Swinging in the trees; Waiting for the butterflies; Waiting for the bees. I've no fear of troubles Such as haunt the great; Haven't learned "to labor," Only just "to wait."

—Washington Star.

Reply Paid.

She had received a letter in the morning begging her to somehow procure him a little money. Things were going badly, and he had been ill. She thought of it all day long, having dispatched the little she had, and, for the thinking, things looked no better. Her brother had not enough to live upon, and there was an end of it. Fate was niggardly with them all. During the afternoon the girls came in, and Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Hamlin was always delightful and cheery. Her lovely dresses and sweet face and fragrant elegance reminded Maisie that at least she was the right person in the right place—with fitting surroundings, and the beautiful things of life that all women instinctively claim as their right, hers.

"Maisie, you look preposterously dejected. What is it? Are you in love with an anarchist, or is it only general aspirations toward the impossible?"

"No, I am not in love; but I am thinking of proposing to some one."

"Why?"

"Because I am in a hurry. Fred, you know, is frightfully hard up."

"But why don't you accept Mr. Howard, when he's so devoted, poor man?"

"That wouldn't be fair, because, you see, he is devoted, and I—no, I think a fat man with beard and glasses is the sort of thing—in the abstract."

"Oh, excellent in the abstract. Protects you, is kind to you, and gives you checks. In the concrete he—"

"Dear Mrs. Hamlin, don't! The matter is not discussable in the concrete."

"Fancy Maisie proposing!" said one of the girls.

"You don't know what I am capable of," returned Maisie.

"I'll dare you, Maisie!" Mrs. Hamlin twinkled, "twenty pounds on, and I'll give you a month."

"Twenty pounds!" repeated Maisie, and there was an odd sound in her voice.

"Twenty pounds?"

"Done!" she said, to the astonishment of the room. "It's a bet!" Every one sat up and bristled with delighted curiosity. Maisie, of all people, who invariably treated her swains with a good-tempered scorn that was the envy of her friends.

"I will do it now!" she went on excitedly. "Mabel, give me those telegraph forms. Of course, I won't undertake to carry out the contract if any one accepts," she added.

"No, no; but a bona-fide proposal!" She then sat down and addressed seven telegrams and dispatched them by the maid. "Reply paid," she said. "And now we'll have tea."

"What have you done?" questioned Mrs. Hamlin.

"I have asked seven men to marry me!"

"Maisie!"

"Well, seven gentlemen will hardly be able to think that I am pining for them; and they'll exchange notes."

"Men never do that."

"Ah, what men never do, that surely man always does," she laughed. "Honor with them is a collective virtue that has no application in the singular. You shall read the answers."

In due course of time the answers came. One by one the girl opened them before her expectant friends, who refused to go till all had come. "Rejoice!" cried Maisie holding up one with mock gravity. "Next, please. Ah! thank you, Susan! Sorry, please. Circumstances over which I have no control!"

"I would if I could, but I can't!" "No!" That's rather impolite, and he really—well, one mustn't be kissed and tell. "Twas so long ago, too. You see, ladies, how devoted my lovers all are; but I have won my bet. Ah! here is another one more polite refusal. No! Of course, I am honored," she read. A crimson flush of shame spread over the girl's laughing face. "That's chivalrous of him," she said, trying to hide her embarrassment.

"And now to invent a polite refusal to my own proposal."

Horace Sands was in chambers when Miss Maisie's telegram—reply paid—arrived. He was smoking a cigarette with Max Welby. They generally smoked together after lunch, and he read it slowly and then went out the room. On returning his friend noticed an expression of most pathetic woe upon his placid features, and such a hang-dog look that he refrained from putting any question from fear of intruding on private matters. Horace, however, after some fidgeting, said: "You know, after all, it's a dreadful thing, but what could a fellow do?"

"She's a charming girl, of course—but I didn't think of exactly—in fact, I am not a marrying man, you know—I never thought of marrying—don't know anything about it."

"If you'll explain what you are talking about I may be able to understand."

"Well, the fact is, Miss Maisie wired and asked me—don't you know; and I, of course—"

"Asked you what?"

"Well, I suppose I oughtn't to say," he said, suddenly, flushing crimson.

"Did she propose to you?" asked Welby with an incredulous look of amusement. "Answer paid, too. The deuce she did! And you have accepted?"

"What else would you have me do?" returned Sands stolidly.

For the next few days Horace Sands experienced a general sense of bewilderment. He was an engaged man—to a very lovely girl. It was true, but nevertheless he was engaged, tied up, as it were—somebody's property. He must buy presents and rings, and think of furniture. Never in his life had he thought about furniture. Even at college he had not, as many of the men did, troubled how his dignities were arranged. He passed a man in the street carrying a kitchen safe. He tried to think what a safe was meant for, and realizing that they would certainly have to have a safe. He had postponed calling—he had not dared yet. He would never summon courage to behave as a lover should to such a wonderful piece of femininity. He remembered now that her eyes were gray and serious and laughing all at once; that she had a delightful, pouting mouth. The thought of her was sweet. The reality at present was terrifying. He could not yet face his betrothed. He must have time to get used to himself under these new conditions. Another day passed. On the fourth he dressed himself in a frock coat, adorned his buttonhole with a bouquet and started for her house. When he arrived as far as the street in which she lived he turned round and went to the club. There was a note from her—three days old. Again he flushed and thrust it into his pocket. He went out, and in the busy traffic of the streets read his first love letter from Maisie. "Dear Mr. Sands: How

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chivalrous and nice of you! It was a bet, you know." He did not read any more, but strode homeward. He had been a pretty kind of fool, anyhow—a vain ass, too. As if a beautiful girl like that—then he began to laugh. At any rate he was free again—free!—but somehow he wasn't quite sure that he wanted to be so very free. The furniture had begun to interest him.

They met the next evening at Lady Vaughan's. She received him with a very bright smile, and they danced. They danced several times, and then he said at the end: "I suppose you couldn't care for me, could you?" And she colored all over, and said: "Oh, no, I couldn't, not anybody in the world!"

Fate threw them together. They constantly met. She tried to avoid him, but he would not let her, and she ceased at last to try. At the end of three months he again asked her to be his wife. The tears crept into his eyes, and he said: "You are very kind and chivalrous, and I am very grateful, but I can't, indeed I can't!"

So that he went away conscious that there was a barrier between them he could not break down. He went abroad with Welby, and proved a preposterously dull companion.

"She will never have me!" he said one day irrelevantly. "I believe it's all because of that confounded telegram!"

"Most likely."

"What shall I do?"

"Forget her."

"That's what I have been trying to do, but she's crept somehow into my heart, and I can't."

"Wire them!"

"What?"

"What she wired you."

Maisie was sitting with Mrs. Hamlin, and her pretty face was even paler than on the memorable occasion of the sending of the telegrams. "Ah!" she said, "it's a pity. I care for him so much—so much—and it could never be now! Could it?"

"It's rather difficult," said Mrs. Hamlin. "How mad of us all to have let you do it! We didn't realize till the things were gone. Your spirits carried us away. He's abroad, isn't he?"

"Yes, and I can't bear it, but I must. That's life, isn't it?" she said, with a little sad smile. "We all manage to bear what we can't." And then a telegram came, reply paid.

"What is it?" said Mrs. Hamlin. "He has wired. Look!"

"And what are you going to say?"

The girl sat down upon her heels, upon the floor, and looked first into the fire and then at Mrs. Hamlin. "I think I ought to be polite, don't you?" she said. "He was to me."

"Yes," said Mrs. Hamlin. "I think you should be polite!"

And Miss Maisie was—Frances Forbes-Robinson, in the Westminster Budget.

TARIFF TRUTHS MADE PLAIN.

Facts for Wool Growers, Hop Raisers and Laborers.

To the Editor of the Press.

Sir—I was pleased to read the article on the tariff written by E. G. Radeker, of Birmingham, for its logical conclusions are incontrovertible. Another proposition for farmers and laborers to consider equally important is, What does a dollar represent? To me, it is a token, representing so many minutes or hours of brain or muscular labor.

A great hue and cry was raised by the Democrats in 1892 and 1894 that the farmer was the one to be especially benefited by a revenue or free trade tariff; that with free wool and free manufactured goods he could buy so much cheaper all the clothing for himself and family. Now, let us see how the Wilson-Gorman bill helped him. I ask a farmer who raises wool:

What did you pay for a suit of clothes that you bought in 1892?

Answer—I paid in wool at 30 cents a pound.

How many pounds did you give?

Answer—Fifty pounds; but in 1895 I could buy just as good a suit for \$10.

Yes. When you bought a suit for \$10, how many pounds of wool did you give?

Answer—Let's see. I sold my wool for a little over 14 cents. I gave seven pounds for a dollar, and ten times seven is seventy pounds.

Then you paid just ten pounds more wool for your \$10 suit than you did for the \$15 suit. Your extra ten pounds at 1896 prices was worth \$1.40, and at 1892 prices was worth \$3.09. Where does the benefit come in?

Again, Scholastic county was the only county in the State to give in 1896 a Democratic majority. This is one of the great hop counties. I ask the hop grower:

How many pounds of hops did you give for a \$15 suit of clothes in 1892?

Answer—I sold my hops for 25 cents a pound—four pounds for a dollar. I gave four pounds fifteen, which is sixty. Yes, I paid sixty pounds.

Last fall your \$15 suit, after three or four years' wear, began to be threadbare, and you bought just as good a suit for \$10.

Answer—Yes.

How many pounds of hops were exchanged for that suit?

Answer—Well, I sold my hops for 11 cents (that is more than some folks got), and it took ninety pounds.

So you had to give the labor to raise

ninety pounds that you gave for sixty pounds in 1892?

Answer—No, not exactly: I did not pay my hired man so much a month as I did in 1892.

Then a part of your revenue tariff was paid by the hired man?

Answer—Well, it looks that way. Now we will question the hired man: Mr. Jones, what is your occupation?

Answer—In 1877 I went to work in a factory, and in 1882 I was getting \$2 a day. After ten years—that is, in the fall of 1892, the factory shut down and I was out of a job. After waiting and tramping for six months I hired out to the hop farmer for \$14 a month, and glad to get it, for thousands of factory hands were out of employment and could find nothing to do.

When you bought a suit of clothes in the summer of 1892 for \$15, how many days did you have to work to pay for them?

Answer—Seven and a half.

After three years of wear, and you bought just as good a suit for \$10, how many days did you have to work for them?

Answer—Three weeks; or, to be exact about it, twenty-one and three-fourth days. This extra two weeks' labor that I had to pay in 1896 represented \$24 in 1892, which is more than a mechanic would have to pay in percentage on all the tools he would buy in a lifetime. A. S. AVERY.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book S. No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, or at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 3d day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in February, 1885, by said Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and Marion Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital, Mortgages and Trustees. P. T. Massey, Attorney.

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A HEALTHY TONE

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SETTLED AND HOPEFUL CONDITION IN THE INVESTMENT MARKET VERY APPARENT.

We are Now Squarely on the Way Towards a Solid Recovery in all Our National Interests.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, April 15.—Owing to the interruption of the Good Friday holiday, the past week has been a broken one in Wall street affairs. Two non-business days between now and next week have caused some postponement of buying operations and encouraged selling by the "bearers," but the stock market has nevertheless shown a healthy tone and a somewhat firmer tendency in prices.

Upon the whole, the investment market is steadily working towards more settled and hopeful conditions. So far as respects factors which affect financial conditions, the change within the last few months has been much greater than is generally understood or credited. Up to last November, the most intense anxiety prevailed as to the outcome of the silver question in the election. The result of the national vote was to free coinage and provide an interval of four years for the further exposure of that danger and for devising means for the final adjustment of the money question upon a sound and wholesome basis. This week the President has appointed a commission to make proposals to the European governments with a view to reaching a settlement of this disturbing element in international bimetalism. At present it would be premature to say what are the chances for bringing about another convention, or of such a convention agreeing upon a plan of international co-operation; but even should neither be accomplished, the effort will be a large contribution towards a final disposal of our own silver question; for the failure would designate the silver party of its most conservative and influential element, the bimetallicists; and composed of free-coinage advocates pure and simple, that faction would stand more than ever discredited before the country and deprived of a very essential element of political support. In this respect, therefore, the financial situation has, within the last few months, entered upon a much more hopeful phase.

In the broader monetary question—the reconstruction of our paper money system—the drift is towards a careful and thorough consideration of the whole problem. The more immediate important have been disposed of. Whether the question may be approached through the appointment of a commission of experts, or directly by the independent action of Congress, is comparatively immaterial. If the reform is to be initiated through a commission, there must be a delay of several months in reaching a congressional action; and, even then, Congress might be expected to follow the recommendations of the commission only so far as its proposals might agree with their existing preconceptions. But, in any case, the taking up of this question for legislation is probably only a matter of a few months. The administration and Congress fully comprehend the supreme importance which the best public opinion of the country attaches to this issue, and undue postponement or superficial treatment of it is simply inconceivable, partisan misrepresentation to the contrary notwithstanding. And, again, is a most valuable gain in the financial situation, as compared with the chaotic conditions existing five months ago, which appeals very directly to our foreign credit.

A similar improvement is to be noted in such aspects of foreign affairs as affect our investments. Affairs in Cuba have ceased to attract attention on the Stock Exchange, and the fact that the Administration has decided upon a policy of non-intervention has removed the feverish apprehension that for months has kept Wall Street in a state of uneasiness with respect to the unsettled feeling that has existed in connection with the possibility that a European conflict might grow out of the hostile relations between Turkey and Greece. These complications are now entering upon a new and, it may be hoped, less critical phase. So long as the Powers were occupied with complications which might run into the most serious complications, there was an indefinable danger which produced caution in every direction. Now that a war between Turkey and Greece seems quite possible, Russia, speaking presumably for the Powers at large, declares that, in case of such a war, the Concert of the Powers will cease its present active intervention and simply wait for results, with the fixed purpose of preventing either of the belligerents from preventing the other of the belligerents which may be responsible for starting the struggle from reaching any advantages from victory. This threat is likely to keep both Turkey and Greece careful about initiating hostilities, and will afford an opportunity for the two countries to settle their disputes peacefully. The result is that, in spite of the belligerent news that comes from the camps of the opposed armies, the opinion is gaining ground in the highest banking circles of Europe,—than which there is no better source of knowledge—that these dangerous complications will find a settlement without a widespread war. This is an important gain upon the disturbing political situation that has existed for many weeks past. The foregoing factors show a much more important amelioration of a set of conditions which have been holding financial interests in paralyzing suspense for some months past. So far as these conditions have been domestic,—relating for instance to silver and currency

reform,—these ameliorations have had a direct tendency to elevate our credit abroad; but that result has failed to affect the European demand for our investments, because all the foreign bourses have been alarmed by the events in Eastern Europe. The removal of this latter cause of disturbance would therefore be calculated to bring about a revival of our exports of securities. Taking a broad view of the outlook, there is thus reason to hope that the conditions influencing financial operations are entering upon a more normal and hopeful phase. After such a long run of severe experiences as we have passed through, a pessimistic habit of feeling becomes established which prevents the approach of better conditions from being distinctly foreseen or fully appreciated; and, for that reason, the situation of to-day and the tendencies reaching into the future are far from being credited with all the promise that lies in them. For my own part, I have every confidence that we are now squarely on the way towards a solid recovery and a great revival in all our national interests. The ease in money, the abundance of our stock of gold, the rising drift of credit, and the gradual recovery in the commercial markets are working together to give effect to the hopeful influences above cited.

HENRY LEWIS.

Local Stock Market.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' National Bank.....	123	125
Raleigh & Gaston S's.....	104 1/2	105
N C Ag Society 6's.....	40	40
North Carolina 4's.....	104 1/2	105
North Carolina 6's.....	125	127
Caraleigh Phosphate Wks.....	105	105
W N C R R 6's.....	113	114
Raleigh Cotton Mills.....	90	93
N C R R stock.....	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R R.....	100	100
Seaboard Air Line R R.....	100 1/2	101
City of Raleigh 6's 1907.....	101 1/2	102
City of Raleigh 6's 1897.....	106	107
Commercial & Fm's Bk.....	122	123
National Bank of Raleigh.....	116	117
The Mills Mfg Co pfd.....	135	135
Raleigh Savings Bank.....	130	135
Caraleigh Cotton Mills.....	70	73
N C Car Co.....	90	95
The Mills Mfg Co.....	135	135

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Strict middling.....	7 1/2
Good middling.....	7 1/4
Strict good middling.....	7 1/4
Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 29 bales.	

Who Was the Best Speaker of the House?

Who was the best Speaker of the House in our own day? asks E. V. Smalley, in the Chicago "Times-Herald." I mean by our own day the day of the men who are already past the half-century mark. I do not mean who was the greatest speaker as a force in National affairs or in controlling the legislation of the House. The Speaker with the greatest political following was undoubtedly James G. Blaine. The Speaker who holds the house most tightly in the grasp of a masterful will is Thomas B. Reed. I mean, who was the best presiding officer? Who filled the chair with the greatest impartiality and courtesy toward the members of both parties, and who pushed the general business along with the greatest smoothness and celerity, regarding himself as the mouthpiece and servant of the House, and not as its master? I have known them all since the days of the stately and sonorous N. P. Banks, and I should say in answer to my own question, Schuyler Colfax of Indiana. He was in the chair before he was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1868, on the ticket with Grant. The accepted theory of the proper functions of the Speaker of the House has changed greatly since Colfax's time. The popular Speaker back in the sixties was not the man who had ideas of his own, which he tried to enforce upon the members of the House, but the man who was called upon to preside over a body of men who had their own ideas and what defeated. He had to be, first, an excellent parliamentarian, with all the rules of the House and the precedents of parliamentary practice at his finger tips, and, secondly, he had to be a man of unflinching courtesy and good temper, never thrown off his balance, and always ready to soothe the tumultuous passions of the members of the House into order by sweet reason and the calmness of disposition. In the third place, while always ready to forward the measures of the majority which elected him, he was expected to forget partisanship in his rulings and in his treatment of individual members claiming the floor.

All these qualities Schuyler Colfax possessed to a high degree. I never saw him out of temper, and those who saw him felt that he was much higher than it has ever done in recent times. The Democratic minority was small in numbers, but was very ably led by men like Samuel J. Randall, Fernando Wood, Michael C. Kerr and the still flourishing Holman, of Indiana. The passions of the war had not subsided, and there was a fierce partisan opposition to the reconstruction measures and the constitutional amendments which finally put into law the verdict of the battlefield. The Democratic minority contested every point by long debates and by tireless filibustering tactics, but the Speaker, with the calmness of the always smiling, serene, quick and competent Indiana Republican who occupied the chair, Colfax was always at his post. He rarely left the chair even for a few moments. No long night session could tire him out. He was wonderfully alert and ready, and it was impossible to snarl him up with parliamentary difficulties. In the fourth place, he was used in putting questions or asking lagard members if they were within the bar when the last name on the roll was called, or calling for objections to requests for unanimous consent, his tongue never was everable to put bills and committee reports through so rapidly in the last hours of a dying session, and none that I remember as so entirely devoid of partisanship as Colfax's. He was up for consideration.

Schuyler Colfax was a man of medium height, of fair complexion, full beard, with shaven upper lip, blue eyes and an active, nervous manner. The newspaper wits used to call him "Smaller Colfax," from the readiness with which a smile would come upon his rather large mouth. A genial, hearty manner and a thorough comprehension of public affairs were the secrets of his success in life. He had a habit of never allowing any news without a correction, and he was a frequent visitor to the offices in newspaper row on Fourteenth street in Washington, where he was often the cause of pointing out to the correspondents some misstatements concerning his position or expressions on public questions. He was always welcome, and he had been a newspaper man himself in his younger days, and he liked to drop a piece of information here and there that would make a good paragraph for the special dispatches of the night. It was strange that, after all these years of friendship with the Washington correspondents, they

should have combined against him, almost in a body, at the Philadelphia convention of 1872, where their influence turned the scale in favor of Henry Wilson for the Vice-Presidency. I was at that convention for the New York "Tribune," but I did not join in the hostile movement against Colfax. I always felt a sincere liking for him. In his dress and manners he was very plain, but without any affectation of simplicity. I remember that when gold shirt-studs first came into fashion to take the place of the old pearl buttons Colfax appeared one day in the House with a set which he had just purchased. Colfax went up to him and said: "Do you know, General, I should not dare to wear those things in my district. The farmers would think I was putting on too much style." That was not long before "Bluejeans" Williams was elected Governor of Indiana mainly because of the suit of homespun clothes he always wore. Indiana had changed a good deal since that day.

Colfax was driven out of political life by the Credit Mobilier scandal, which killed nearly some of the best men who ever sat in Congress. I reported the whole proceedings for the "Tribune" at the committee table in the basement of the old Capitol building. I did not believe then, and I never since, that a single one of the eminent men who accepted the little parcels of Oakes Ames's stock did so with a corrupt motive, or that Oakes Ames gave them the stock with any purpose of influencing their votes. They were his personal friends, and they were poor men. The corruptionists in Congress were pretty well known to the newspaper reporters, and no shadow of suspicion had ever fallen upon any one of those men. Ames's motive was, I believe, to do a good turn to a few old friends who stood in need of making a little money. The public mind was however, intensely agitated by the scandal, and the newspapers stirred up the feeling against these unfortunate men with merciless pertinacity. Some of them made the mistake of not telling the whole truth about the matter, and they stood within what seemed the direct succession to the Presidency of the United States, and was unquestionably one of the strongest and most popular men of that day. Ames's private life was, however, a failure. He went upon the lecture platform afterward as a means of gaining a livelihood for his family. I met him shortly before his death in a railway station in Minnesota, where he was waiting for a train. He tried to tell me how much he enjoyed being out of political life and being a free man, but it seemed to me there were tears in his voice as he spoke.

MATRIMONIAL STORIES.

Several Brides and Bridesgrooms Who Defy the Regulation Way of Tying the Nuptial Knot.

Wedded a Rainy Day.

I hate the little love god
With a hatred fierce and strong,
He did me by his mischief
Such a deep and dreadful wrong;
He caught me with the beauty
Of a girl with eyes like stars—
But, oh, he whizzed her parents
Live two miles beyond the stars!
—Cleveland Plaindealer.

There was a time in Oregon when the male inhabitants mostly wore buckskin trousers, because there was no other material available for garment making, says the Carvallis (Ore.) "Times." Oregon's climate, of course, is damp, and buckskin once wet shrinks frightfully in drying. This reminds an old pioneer of the first wedding he ever went to in Oregon. He "It occurred in the winter of 1845 at Oregon City. The bride walked two miles through mud to get to the church. She was arrayed in white, and when she appeared in church her gown was sadly bedraggled. The groom wore buckskin pants. Once they had been wet, but at the wedding they were dry. They bagged at the knees until there was room inside for a swarm of bees, but they failed to reach his shoes. The bride ended somewhat about the calf of the legs, and the groom wore no socks. It was a strange costume for the chief contractor at the wedding, but the groom was undaunted. His name was Sharp, and the name of the bride was Edes. Though they were wedded in unsightly suits, it is presumed that they lived happily until the husband, years afterward, killed a man and went to the penitentiary, and the wife married another man."

She Would and She Wouldn't.

Michael L. Cole and Miss Katie C. Kane, an eloping couple from Jefferson county, Ky., arrived in Jeffersonville, Ind., one night recently, sought the services of Magistrate Hise and arranged the details of their proposed marriage. Cole handed the squire \$3 to pay the license. Suddenly Miss Katie gave out the information that she did not intend to be married. This announcement was a great surprise to the magistrate, and he at once turned to the clerk's office for the license, when the girl again changed her mind. The magistrate then insisted that she follow out her intentions, but she was stoical and would not move. The fee of \$3 was handed back to Cole. This seemed too much for Miss Katie, and she decided to consent to become a bride. Cole was more than pleased with the information. The runner was ordered to go for the papers. He no sooner reached the door than the girl again refused. At this juncture the situation was too much for Cole. He gave out the statement that if he ever got out of Jeffersonville he would never return. The couple left for Louisville, the girl trying to explain to Cole that she thought it was better to postpone the wedding until another time.

Oddest of Marriages.

William Buchles, of Eldred, Pa., has scored the shortest of courting records. At Machias, N. Y., one day last week, Mr. Buchles was married to Miss Hattie Clough. It was a case of marriage at sight, and the ceremony was very unusual manner, says the Pittsburg "Chronicle Telegraph." Miss Clough was a friendless young woman, whose circumstances compelled her to become a charge upon the poor district in which she lived. She was taken to the county almshouse, at Memphis, where her thrifty ways and excellent knowledge of the culinary art gave her a prominent place in the almshouse family. One day last week William Buchles called at the almshouse, stating that he would like to obtain, if possible, a housekeeper from among the women inmates. He looked over a group of women, and his fancy settled on Miss Clough. Mr. Buchles said to the young woman by asking her to marry him. She consented, however, and in the parlor of the institution, a half hour later,

the pair were married by Rev. F. P. Simmons, and at once left for home. It is reported that the remarkable success of Mr. Buchles in securing a wife at the institution, a wonderful boom in the matrimonial line. The other day two other men called there and inquired as to their chances of getting good wives.

Courting Ill Luck.

John T. Sample, the veteran of the Mexican war who was to have been married to Eugenie Emerson Kaufman, but whose son stopped the wedding while the couple were before the minister waiting for him to pronounce the words that would make them one, had his wedding postponed until the second time. The couple had notified Rev. Dr. Bruce that they wanted the ceremony performed last night. Shortly before the appointed time they again notified him that a postponement was desired. It was developed that the cause of this was that their home was not entirely ready for them to occupy it. There was no family interference. It was all done by the groom himself. He was seen later in the evening and said he had selected the 13th of this month as the date for the service. "Don't you think you are kind of tempting fate, Mr. Sample, by getting married on that date?" was asked of him.

"No, I do not. Some people say there's no luck in 13, but as my marriage has failed to take place on the two dates already set, I intend to try the 13th for luck. It will come off for certain on that date."

Cost of a Wedding Message.

When a man gets married away from home he naturally feels it necessary to acquaint his folks with the joyful news as soon as possible. John Liddell, the handsome Englishman, who led Miss Marion Hellyer to the altar in Riverside last Saturday, before a large party of fashionable guests, was thoroughly impressed with his duty in this respect, and so he hunted up the nearest telegraph office and set about to compose the message, telling of his good fortune, says the Chicago "Times-Herald."

Some men would have gone into details to the extent of naming the bride and the time and place, and soliciting the parental blessing. But telegraph companies do not handle messages for nothing, no matter how felicitous they may be in their character, and, as everybody knows, every additional mile traveled by the message makes it that much more profitable to the grasping corporation.

Inasmuch as Mr. Liddell's home is in Shanghai, China, he prudently refrained from committing the fault of verbosity. Of course, his people were expecting something in confirmation of what had been discussed in letters from time to time, and he found it much easier on that account to practice brevity and economy without sacrificing the meaning of his message. This is what he sent flashing over the wires and under the ocean on its long journey to Shanghai:

"Hurrah!"
At any other time the receipt of such a telegram or cablegram by Mr. Liddell's people might have caused them some concern, but the happy groom was thoroughly confident of being understood. He has money to "send," and could have cabled a full account of the wedding without creating any financial distress to himself. As it was, there was nothing cheap in the message.

Laudable.

Mrs. Billus—John, are you going to vote at the primary election this morning?
Mr. Billus—No. I haven't time.
(Applause.)
Mr. Billus—Maria, what are you doing with that old suit of mine?
Mrs. Billus—I'm going to put it on and go and vote at the primary. I don't want folks to think we haven't a man of some kind about the house.—Chicago Tribune.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an increase of two pages a week, 104 pages or \$32 columns a year. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-Week Courier Journal will remain the same, \$1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year \$6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year 8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year 2 00

Courier-Journal

AND THE

RALEIGH WEEKLY TRIBUNE

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY

\$1 25

WE have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All subscriptions under this offer must be sent to

THE TRIBUNE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.
A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite common. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge for testing eyes.		
TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.

Coal B.W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.
Best Wood and Coal in the Market.
Lowest prices.
Prompt delivery.
Telephone 140.

When YOU WANT

Finest Work ON LINENS

We are prepared to do all kinds of Bicycle repair work. Will be ready in a few days to enamel and plate. We are going to do an all round Bicycle business. Sell New and buy Old Wheels, and rent wheels.

We have a first-class workman from Richmond, Va., in charge of this department.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,

216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect June 14, 1896.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect April 4, 1897.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect June 14, 1896.

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THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Weather Report.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Saturday, fair and continued cool weather.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m., Yesterday.

	Tem.	Rain.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	68	.09	W.	Clear.
Charlotte	64	.00	N. W.	Cloudy.
Wilmington	64	.00	S.	Clear.
Hatteras	62	.00	E.	Partly Cldy.
Washington	58	.06	S. E.	Partly Cldy.
New York	48	.18	S. E.	Clear.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 59; normal, 58; departure, 1.
Total rainfall for the day, .09; normal, .08; departure, .01.
Excess of temperature since April 1st, 47 degrees.
Excess of rainfall since April 1st, 3.06 inches.
Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 2.00 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The high barometer in the west has spread southward and eastward and dominates the weather in the central section of the country, where it is generally fair and cool.

A slight barometric depression in the lake region is causing some rain in that vicinity, with snow at Chicago.

The weather is cool everywhere except over Florida and the west gulf coast, with temperature below freezing from Marquette westward to Bismarck.

C. F. VON HERMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Miss Janette Pool is visiting friends at Clayton, N. C.

Mr. J. E. Cox, of High Point, spent yesterday in the city.

Miss Maggie Harris left yesterday for Winston to visit Miss Minnie Brock.

Miss Mary White, of Mebane, is visiting Miss Mary Carter on Edenton street.

Mr. Henry Tucker has returned from Baltimore where he has been studying medicine.

Mr. M. M. Smith left for the North last night to purchase books for his new store.

Miss Cornelia Petty, of Carthage, is visiting at Mrs. F. O. Moring's, on Blount street.

Mr. Robert N. Simms, of Wake Forest, is spending Sunday with his parents in the city.

Mr. Daniel Allen has returned from a trip to Wake Forest in the interest of Pool's shoe store.

Mrs. F. H. Cameron and daughters have returned from a visit of several months to her old home in Alabama.

Mr. J. F. Westmoreland, editor of the Thomasville News, has accepted a position as janitor at the Supreme Court building.

Miss Lucy Leach, who has been visiting Mrs. A. M. Parker on Edenton street, left for her home in Littleton yesterday.

Mrs. E. D. Duncan, who has been visiting Mrs. Bauman for a few days, went to Charlotte yesterday to see her son who lives there.

Dr. M. M. Marshall is now at Fort Monroe. He reached there yesterday after a visit to Washington. He will return to Raleigh next week.

Miss Annie R. Patterson of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been visiting her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Meares, left for her home yesterday.

Miss Rie Alston Parker, of Warrenton, who has been spending some months in the city, left yesterday for Franklinton, to the deep regret of a host of friends.

Secretary Alexander was invited to act as judge in the debate and contest in declamation at the University last evening, but his duties here were so pressing at this time that he could not attend.

Mr. Marshall De Lancey Haywood leaves today on an extended Northern tour. He will visit Baltimore, Philadelphia and Brooklyn, and expects to be away more than a month. His departure will cause universal regret throughout the city.

Superintendent John R. Smith has returned to Raleigh. He reports the Halifax county farmers in good shape; 4,000 acres have been planted in cotton and 4,500 in corn. One night guard at the Caledonia farm was caught napping and discharged. At this farm white men are now used as night guards and colored men in the day.

Local News.

Yesterday was Good Friday, and the services at the Episcopal and Catholic churches were well attended.

St. Agnes Guild will give an egg hunt this (Saturday) afternoon in Captain Ashe's grounds on Hillsboro street at 5 o'clock. Admission 10 cents. All young people are invited.

THE FAMOUS PROJECTOSCOPE.

After a Week's Engagement Close Their Performances Tonight.

During the past week the Maryland Projectoscope Company have held the boards at the Metropolitan Opera House. The performances rendered by this company have been excellent indeed. Their moving pictures which are as natural as life are wonderful, and should be seen by everybody. Among the scenes presented was a moving passenger train going at the rate of sixty miles an hour, the projectoscope showing the train approaching in the distance making its fast run, with several men standing on a side track waving their handkerchiefs at the people on the train. Then there was the New York mounted police in Central park on review. This is one of their best pictures, and shows the slightest movement of the horses' heads. This is excellent.

One of the many amusing scenes they present is that of a fisherman fishing on a bridge. He sits on a long plank which is balanced by a large rock on the other end. A bad boy pushes the rock off, then the fisherman falls in the water amidst the laughter of a party of young people in a carriage who had previously passed over the bridge.

The Maryland Projectoscope Company is under the management of Messrs. J. W. Reicher, Ernest B. Emmett and Frank L. Reicher, three courteous and entertaining gentlemen who are making many friends on their trip. They will be welcomed in Raleigh next time they come with a large house.

This afternoon they will give a matinee, and tonight their final performance.

INSURANCE MEN TO MEET.

Governor Russell Appoints Delegates—April 28th the Date.

The convention of insurance agents and those connected with or interested in insurance companies meets in Southern Pines Wednesday, April 28. Governor Russell yesterday appointed the following as delegates to this convention:

E. B. Springs, president Piedmont Fire Insurance company, Charlotte; H. W. McAllister, president Southern Stock Mutual Insurance company, Greensboro; Pulaski Cowper, general agent North Carolina Home Insurance company, Raleigh; D. L. Goss, vice president Carolina Insurance company, Wilmington; Orren Williams, general agent Pamlico Insurance and Banking company, Tarboro; J. S. C. Carpenter, general agent Farmers' Mutual Insurance company, Raleigh; R. W. Rogers, general agent Massachusetts Mutual Life, Raleigh; R. L. Burkhead, general agent Fidelity Insurance company, Raleigh; S. L. Miller, general agent Mutual Life Insurance company, Charlotte; J. D. Church, general agent New York Life Insurance company, Charlotte; I. S. Jones, general agent Provident Saving Life Insurance company, Greensboro; Cary J. Hunter, general agent Union Central Life Insurance company, Raleigh; W. H. McCabe, general agent State Mutual Life Insurance company, Durham; D. S. Watt, general agent Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company, Raleigh; I. S. Spencer, president Commercial Bank, Charlotte; Joseph G. Brown, president Citizens' National bank, Raleigh; J. W. Norwood, president Atlantic National bank, Wilmington; E. N. Duke, president Fidelity National bank, Durham; William E. Breese, president First National bank, Asheville; E. B. Borden, president Bank of Wayne, Goldsboro; Cyrus Thompson, secretary of state, Raleigh; J. W. Tufts, capitalist, Pinehurst; H. S. Chadwick, president Charlotte Machine company, Charlotte; D. A. Tompkins, president the D. A. Tompkins company, Charlotte; A. G. Recoud, attorney-at-law, Wilmington; Robert C. Strong, attorney-at-law, Raleigh; Capt. W. H. Day, attorney-at-law, Raleigh; R. B. Raney, Raleigh; D. Y. Cooper, banker and merchant, Henderson; Thomas Griffith, general insurance agent, Charlotte; James Southgate, insurance agent, Durham; Adjutant General A. D. Cowles, Raleigh; C. H. Blevin, president National Bank of Raleigh; B. S. Jerman, cashier Commercial and Farmers' bank, Raleigh; George C. McGilvery, Hanover Fire Insurance company, Raleigh, and J. R. Chamberlain, Caraleigh Phosphate mills, Raleigh.

Special rates have been made for this convention and it promises to be largely attended.

WANT A NEW BUILDING.

The Secretary of State Kicks About the Hargett Street Storage.

There is much complaint made just now by the secretary of state and his clerks about the very inadequate service rendered by the old Stronach bakery building on Hargett street as a storage for Supreme court reports and similar public documents and volumes of printed matter.

They speak of the place as a regular rat-hole, totally unfit for the purpose for which it is rented by the State. A rental of \$30 per month is being paid for the building. Yesterday Dr. Thompson and Mr. Batchelor both made vigorous complaints to Governor Russell. They say it is utterly useless for the State to be paying out this money for rental when a building could be erected by the State which would be adapted to the purposes and prove an act of strictest economy in the end.

As the conditions now are it is impossible to keep track of these records with any degree of accuracy. They are of necessity piled and heaped about without system, there being shelving for only a small portion of the matter.

Yarborough House Arrivals.

E. T. Fisher, Richmond; John A. Oates, Dunn; W. L. Jones, Oakes; M. E. Treiber, Trenton, N. J.; Dr. R. M. Norment, Lumberton; T. B. Russell, Floral College; J. Hahn, Wilmington; L. S. Geoy, Worcester, Mass.; J. H. Ramsey, Baltimore; J. T. Zille, Cincinnati, O.; T. D. Cudlipp, Richmond; R. A. Knight, Baltimore; R. Gwathmey, Richmond; J. W. Stetson, Kentucky; J. G. Bull, E. Bain, city; H. R. Wayne, Richmond; W. E. Dyes, New York; A. White, Mebane; E. L. Camp, Virginia; R. L. Braswell, North Carolina; Wm. Gilchrist, H. N. Butters, J. L. Armstrong, Wilmington; J. D. Swinson, North Carolina; S. L. Presson, Charlotte; M. T. Breazeale, South Carolina; E. S. Walton, Morantown; E. H. Williamson, Graham; C. A. Cook, Warrenton.

Revival at St. Paul's.

The revival services at St. Paul's church (colored) continues with increased interest and great success. There have been some sixty-five conversions and fifty accessions to the church. Rev. R. H. W. Leak, the pastor, says the meetings will be continued as long as any interest is seen. Work on their new church will be resumed next week.

Easter services Sunday will be especially interesting, and friends of the church are invited to attend.

Preparing for Easter.

Special Easter music, recitations, etc., are being arranged for the morning service of the Methodist street Methodist Sunday school tomorrow, and the public is cordially invited to attend the session of the school. It opens promptly at 9:30 o'clock. The Sunday school room will be tastefully decorated with flowers. Strangers welcome. The city will find it a pleasant as well as profitable way to spend a Sunday morning hour. A hearty welcome will be extended to all visitors.

Hurrah for Dugli.

Mr. A. Dugli, the popular confectioner shipped by express yesterday a large order of confections to Winston, where they were served at a banquet last night. In the order were beautiful roses, bunches of grapes, and hard-boiled eggs made of ice cream and artistically colored.

Dugli is the king of confectioners, and his ice cream novelties are up to date in design and quality.

Don't wait until Sunday and say you forgot to order your cream from Dugli, as it will be too late. Order today.

You can get a very nice bunch of bananas from Dugli for \$1.

HAVING CONTINUED SUCCESS

REV. O. L. STRINGFIELD GATHERS CASH IN ANSON COUNTY.

He Does Not Think Raleigh is Doing as Much as She Ought for the Baptist University.

Rev. O. L. Stringfield, special agent of the Baptist University for Young Ladies, returned yesterday from a week's travel in Anson county where he was quite successful in raising cash and pledges for the completion of the university building in this city. Work is not being resumed on the building and Rev. Mr. Stringfield says that there is to be no further delay; but work will go right on until the building stands completed ready for occupancy.

In speaking of the success with which he was meeting, Rev. Mr. Stringfield said that in Tarboro recently he told his Baptist brethren one morning that before he slept that night he must have \$2,000 in cash and pledges from the people of that town. They hoisted the idea, but he persisted in his claim, and by 10 o'clock he had \$2,150. Everywhere, said Mr. Stringfield, I get all I ask for and sometimes even more.

From expressions of Mr. Stringfield, the inference is warranted that he does not think Raleigh as a city is doing all that she ought in the way of giving support to the institution in speaking of the benefit the city will derive from the school, he said that he should call it a small task to get 500 young ladies in the institution within five years. This means the turning of thousands of dollars into the stores and other business houses of the city, and there were almost an inestimable number of other advantages assured.

He said that, omitting Raleigh, Goldsboro, Durham, Greensboro, Charlotte and Winston, he had 285 pupils entered upon his books, whose entrance, when the doors of the institution are opened, is assured. Of course, he says, the cities mentioned, and a goodly number each. In view of these facts Rev. Mr. Stringfield thinks that Raleigh people ought to make as great a sacrifice for the establishment of the institution as the people of other sections of the State are making. However, it is but fair to say that he thoroughly appreciates what Raleigh people have already done in this direction.

A RARE EXCEPTION.

Mr. Dortch Resigns as State Proxy for A. & N. C. R. R.

Governor Russell has accepted the resignation of Mr. W. T. Dortch of Goldsboro as state proxy for the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad. Mr. Dortch in tendering his resignation writes that he believes that the chief executive should be free and untrammelled in the selection of his personal representatives to these positions.

There are only two Democrats in North Carolina who seem to have this view about holding office, namely, Gen. Francis Cameron and Mr. Dortch. They are the only Democrats having positions who believe that the chief executive should be free and untrammelled in the selection of his personal representatives.

The other Democrats in the State appear only too anxious to hold office under Republicans.

Mr. Dortch's resignation was dated January 13 and was to take effect whenever the governor saw fit. It was not made public by the governor until yesterday. Mr. Dortch's successor as state proxy has not yet been appointed.

Westmoreland Pardoned.

Governor Russell yesterday pardoned Lee Westmoreland, who was convicted at the September term, 1896, of the Davidson county Superior court of assault with intent to kill and sentenced to two years on the public roads of Rowan county.

The Governor's reasons for granting the pardon are as follows:

"The pardon in this case is recommended by Solicitor Holton, who prosecuted, by the register of deeds of Davidson county, by the clerk and sheriff, by the court, treasurer, by the representative, McCarty, by the mayor of Lexington and Thomasville, by several prominent merchants of Davidson county, and a number of other good citizens. It appears that the other defendant, Wilborn, was tried at the succeeding term of the court and upon submission to the charge of assault with a deadly weapon, upon this petition judgment was suspended upon payment of the costs. The applicant has a wife and six children wholly dependent upon his labor for support. He has already served seven months on the county roads of Rowan county and has been punished sufficiently."

You have to deny yourself very much during Lent, but I do hope you will make up for it next Saturday and order your cream for Sunday from Dugli.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

WANTED.

WANTED—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED—The Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than \$1,000 classified as thrift.) Apply to J. R. JOHNSON, Manager for North and South Carolina, Raleigh, N. C. [See advertisement.]

WANTED to sell a high grade Niagara bicycle; never been ridden. Liberal terms. Apply at this office.

LIONIZED

This Eastertide by the Girls

The Fellow that Wears

One of Our

TAILOR MADE SUITS

Whiting Bros
RELEIGH, N. C.

70 Fine Horses for Sale.

I will sell at NIXON'S stables, in this city, at auction, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21st inst., 25 Kentucky harness and business horses, matched pairs, and saddle horses; 50 standard bred trotters, stallions, geldings, brood mares, one, two and three year old colts and fillies. All interested in fine horses are invited to attend this sale, as a great opportunity is afforded to get good ones at your own price. Catalogues ready sale day.

B. P. WILLIAMSON,
Raleigh, N. C., April 15, 1897.

Metropolitan

Opera House,

ONE SOLID WEEK,

Commencing April 19,

Buckler's Stock Company,

In a Repertoire of

POPULAR PLAYS AT

POPULAR PRICES, 10, 20, 30c.

Special Matinee for Children Saturday at 2:30 p. m., Children 10c, Adults 20c. Ladies Tickets Monday Night. Seats on Sale at W. H. King's Drug Store.

SPECIAL RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Grand Council Royal Arcanum of N. C., at Wilmington, N. C., April 21, '97.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh to Wilmington and return on April 19, 20 and 21st at \$6.55 for the round trip, tickets good to return until April 26th, 1897.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION,

Y. M. C. A., at Mobile, Ala., April 21, 1897.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh to Mobile, Ala., and return, April 19, 20 and 21st, at \$23.50 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 1st, 1897.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION,

Wilmington, N. C., May 6 to 14, 1897.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell on May 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th tickets Raleigh to Wilmington, N. C., and return at \$4.35 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 15, 1897.

For further particulars write or call on

THAD. C. STURGIS,

Ticket Agent, Southern Ry.,

Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. GREEN,

General Superintendent,

W. A. TURK,

General Passenger Agent,

J. M. CULP,

Traffic Manager.

School Catalogues

PROGRAMMES,

INVITATIONS,

TICKETS AND

SCHOOL PRINTING

GENERALLY

WILL HAVE OUR

Special Attention

For the next Sixty Days.

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We are better prepared than

ever for the High Class of Work in

this line for which we are so well

known.

If you want your work quick

and in first-class style send it to us.

Cuts of Buildings, Persons

or other kinds made at low figures.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,

Printers and Binders,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Carnations, etc.

Bouquets,

Floral Designs,

Palms,

Ferns,

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING,

Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and

all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for

the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg

and other vegetable plants. Evergreen,

Magnolia and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

North Halifax Street, near Peace In-

stitute. Phone 113.

Easter Millinery.

We are anxious to make your new hat, but this week it will be like the

milliner—"first come first served." We have extra help this week, but a hun-

dred trimmers could not do what it would take an hundred and fifty to do,

so we urge you to get your orders in at the earliest possible moment. We

have more than doubled our previous season in orders taken and sales in

the millinery. We said long ago that this season was to be our biggest sea-

son; we are fixed for it; we got ready, you know. Millinery is different

from any other line of goods. It takes patient looking and hunting for the

right goods, and at the right prices; then when you have the right goods and

right prices the trimmer comes in and here is the rub. A poor trimmer will

spoil the handsomest materials. We saw a hat yesterday that was ruined in

the trimming. It was intended to imitate one of our best hats, but you

would laugh at the skill of the imitator. The ladies say we have the say

in millinery in Raleigh beyond any comparison. We are not trying to see how

cheap and shoddy we can make hats, but all our energies are centered on

making the very best and handsomest hats possible for as little money as

possible. We make any price hat you want, no matter what, but you can

depend on its being a better one than the same money will buy elsewhere.

W. E. JONES.

On the Scent

Yes the Scent is what we depend on to catch a customer for perfume. After we catch them we must hold them by both odor and strength or lasting quality.

We believe we have both combined in our

Violet and Other Perfume

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

(SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS.)

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—SUPPLIED BY—

The United States Fidelity

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Officers and employees of Banks, Railroads and Express Companies, States, Cities, Counties and Contractors. All government officials and Distillers, Administrators, Executors, Guardians, Trustees and Receivers. All Judicial Bonds.

Information furnished,

CHAS. N. VANCE,

Special Agent, 913 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Special Rates.